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VOL. XXII NO. 150 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

POONA BOMB OUTRAGE ON MAHATMA

Diabolical Attempt Misses Mark

"Such acts only strengthen the cause"
—Says Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhiji Says Such Act Only Strengthens The Cause

7 VOLUNTEERS INJURED

(BY TELEPHONE)

POONA, June 25.

On the accasion of the Presentation of the Municipal address to Mahatma Gandhi a bomb was thrown at the car, which, it is believed, the assailants believed carried Gandhiji

VOLUNTEERS INJURED

Gandhiji, however, was not in the car and arrived much later. Seven volunteers who were in the car were injured. Gandhiji was informed about the outrage when he reached the Municipal Hall.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

He later made a statement saying:—

"IT WILL NOT HINDER THE CAUSE, BUT WILL MAKE IT STRONGER".

Word For Reformers

POONA, June 25.

Following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's statement:—

"I have had so many narrow escapes in my life that this newest one does not surprise me. God be thanked that no one was fatally injured by the bomb and I hope that those who were more or less seriously injured will be soon discharged from the hospital.

THIS INSANITY.

I cannot believe that any sane Sanatanist could ever courage the insane act that was perpetrated this evening. But I would like the Sanatanist friends to control the language that is being used by speakers and writers claiming to speak on their behalf. The sorrowful incident has undoubtedly advanced the Harijan cause. It is easy to see that causes prosper by the martyrdom of those who stand for them.

PREPARED TO FACE IT.

I am not aching for martyrdom, but if it comes my way in the prosecution of what I consider to be a supreme duty in defence of the faith that I hold in common with millions of Hindus, I shall have well earned it and it will be possible for the historian of the future to say that the vow I had taken before the Harijans that I would, if need be, die in the attempt to remove untouchability was literally fulfilled.

Let those who grudge me what yet remains to me of this earthly existence know that it is the easiest thing to do away with my body. Why then put in jeopardy many innocent lives in order to take mine which they hold to be sinful? What would the world have said of us if the bomb had dropped on me and my party which included my wife and three girls who are as dear to me as daughters and are entrusted to me by their parents? I am sure that no harm to them could have been intended by the bomb-thrower.

NOTHING BUT PITY FOR HIM.

I have nothing but deep pity for the unknown thrower of the bomb.

If I had my way and if the bomb thrower was known, I should certainly ask for his discharge even as I did in South Africa in the case of those who had successfully assaulted me.

Let the reformers not be incensed against the bomb thrower or those who may be behind him. What I should like them to do is to redouble their effort to rid the country of the deadly evil of untouchability."—A. P.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE

Read Mr. K. F. Nariman's Article On Page 8.

FIVE PERSONS PUT UNDER ARREST

POONA, June 25.

Mahatma Gandhi was due at the Municipal building at 7-30 p.m. At 7/23 a certain car drew up in front of the building and the boy scouts thinking that it was Mahatma Gandhi's car started playing the band. Almost simultaneously there was a loud explosion. People who had gathered there thought it was a cracker and realised their mistake when it became known that seven persons had been injured including Mr. Bhagvat, the Chief Officer of the Municipality. The injured people were immediately removed to hospital.

At 7/30 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi arrived little knowing what had occured. He was taken in and was then informed of the incident. He received the news calmly and agreed to the suggestion that the programme should be carried out. Accordingly the address was presented and Gandhiji left the hall at 8/30.

The police, who were informed of the incident, hurried to the scene and formed a cordon in front of the building. Later they arrested five persons.

Mahatma Gandhi has issued a statement on the incident declaring: "It cannot hinder the cause at all, but will make it stronger. If they think that my body is so sinful they should have singled me out of the crowd and not injured innocent persons."

ONE MAN FAINTS

Bomb At Municipal Building

POONA, June 25.

What was described as a bomb was thrown at the entrance of the Municipal building five minutes before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi to receive the municipal address.

The bomb was thrown from the balcony just over the entrance as Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Municipal Councillor, was alighting from his car.

Half a dozen people received injuries, one fainting on the spot.

The police arrived and are conducting investigation.

Inspite of this occurrence Gandhiji arrived at scheduled time and received the address.

No arrest till the time of wiring has been made. The police have taken the building in their possession. All the exists have been kept closed.—United Press.

"Khuda Bada Hai"

POONA, June 25.

"'Khuda bada hai' meaning God is great" was the calm remark made by Mahatma Gandhi when he was informed that the bomb outrage had probably been meant for him.

The injured include besides Mr Bhopatkar, Professor Bhagwat, Chief Officer of the Municipality, one clerk and a couple of constables.

The hall at which the address was presented to Gandhiji was cleared late at night after letting out everyone after careful scrutiny. Elaborate police precautions were taken.—United Press.

KARACHI CURRENCY OFFICE THEFT

KARACHI, June 25.

Defaced currency notes valued at Rs 61,000 are reported to be missing from the Currency Office at Karachi. The matter has been reported to the police who are making vigorous investigations. —A. P.

STRONG CASE FOR W AGE-CUT RESTORATION

TRUTH BEHIND HIGHER WAGES IN AHMEDABAD

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, June 25.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association:—

A News Agency has ascribed to us an opinion about the Wages Enquiry Report which we have never entertained or expressed. There is no reason for dissatisfaction with the report knowing the restrictions and handicaps under which it is brought out.

We are surprised that the millowners can detect any justification for their wage-cut proposal in the report.

The substance of the report is that the higher wages in Ahmedbad go together with the lower wage-costs, undisurbed industrial peace and a long series of prosperous years for the industry. Do the Millowners want to exchange this set of conditions for frequent strikes, heavy losses and a lower standard of living for the workers. It is not an unrelated fact that, while Bombay lost nearly 32 million working days since 1926, Ahmedabad lost only 138,000 during the same period. The fall in the cost of living index shown in the report has been given more importance outside than the report itself attaches to it.

Since the report is silent on the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the existing wages the cost of living index has no bearing on the merits of the wage question. The figures for real wages are, in view of the reservations and qualifications mentioned in the report, the most unreal thing imaginable in the sphere of social statistics. The position in Ahmedabad, is according to the report, to be judged in the light of the Award of the Umpire Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal Zaveri which established a minimum wage standard for Ahmedabad in 1930 and this leaves no room for any reduction in wages whatever.

For Bombay, the report gives the average family budget of a working class family of the city. It is for a competent authority to reconstruct this budget to furnish the minimum wage basis for the Bombay industry. If the true implications of the findings given in the report are properly understood, it will be seen that the higher wage level in Ahmedabad fully justifies itself and also that there is a strong case for the complete restoration of the cuts in Bombay.

RAMPUR FIRING

Enquiry Committee

NAINITAL, June 25.

A communique states that at the request of the Council of Administration, Rampur State, the U.P. Government has consented to lend the service of Mr. Murno, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, to act as President of the Committee of enquiry into the circumstances of the riot and firing by the police in Rampur on 19th June last. Justice Muazam Alikhan, Judge of the High Court, Rampur, will be the other member of the Committee. It is expected that the enquiry will commence on 28th June. Further reports indicate that the situation is normal.—A.P.

SHE IS A MOTHER BEFORE SEVEN!

Young Girl Gives Birth To A Child And Baffles Medicos

NEW DELHI, June 25.

One of the most amazing cases that baffled for some time Medical experts in India was that of a 6½ years old girl who gave birth to a female child in the Victoria Zenana Hospital, Delhi on June 7, 1932.

Incredible as it seemed, doubts were expressed about the correct age of the girl. She was exmined at a meeting of the doctors convened by Doctor Miss Kean of the Victoria Zenana Hospital and X-Ray photos of the girl were taken.

Enquiries confirmed the age of the girl who was born in October 8, 1925. Full note on the interesting case was sent by Dr. Miss Kean to the British Medical Journal.—United Press.

TEST MATCH SENSATION

See Page 7.

MUSLIMS MUST FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

Clamour For Concessions Is Against Islam

Mrs. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO FOLLOWERS OF PROPHET

A stirring appeal to the followers of Islam to be united, tolerant and self-reliant was made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on Monday eeening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at a meeting held to commemorate the birthday of Prophet Mahomed.

"I hear of Muslims crying for concessions for their community. This does not show courage. But this asking for concession is due to fear and cowardice. This does not become a follower of Islam who ought to be fearless" declared Mrs. Naidu, who was vociferously cheered.

"Islam teaches Universal fraternity, universal love and universal benevolence and requires purity of mind, purity of action, purity of speech and perfect physical cleanliness" said H. H. Moulana Pir Motamiyan Saheb, who presided over the meeting.

ALL COMMUNITIES HONOUR PROPHET MAHOMED

The Hall was packed to the full by the followers of the Prophet, long before the meeting commenced its deliberations. Among the Non-Muslims present were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Mr. Irani and Dr. Solanki.

After recitation from Holy Quran, the Moulana Saheb was proposed to the chair.

In the course of his presidential speech His Holiness said:—

The Prophet Muhammed was born at Mecca (Arabia) on the 10th April, in the year 569 A.D. His family was of the illustrious tribe of the Quraish, one of the most influential tribal families throughout Arabia, claiming as it did, to be descended from Ismael, the eldest son of Abraham. His grandfather was custodian of the Kaaba, the head quarters and the place of worship and pilgrimage of the idolatrous Arabs. His father, whose name was Abdulla, died before his birth. He lost his mother when he was six years old, and then his uncle Abu Talib took him over under his guardianship. It was while under the care of his uncle who treated him in every respect as one of his own children that Mohammad began to exhibit signs of an intelligent and an inquiring mind. He was very fond of indulging in solitary meditations. He possessed high powers of imagination, an unusual elevation of mind, and refinement of feeling.

HIS LEARNING.

As to any kind of acquired learning in the ordinary sense of the term, it must be admitted that he had none at all. He could neither read nor write. An inherent culture in his character was, however, portrayed when he mingled freely with the boys of Mecca and did not acquire any of their coarse and bad habits. As a youth he was distinguished by his affectionate ways, his frankness and truthfulness. As a man he was upright, just and generous in his dealings; and as a merchant his honesty and reliability were established facts. So universally was this trait in his character recognised that he was named by the Arabs "Al-Amin, the Trusty."

His material prospects were all that the most ambitious young man of his time could have desired. The guardianship of the Kaaba of Mecca, which implied the Governorship of the city as well, was hereditary in his family and had he been content to drift with the tide of life as he found it, he would certainly have been an heir to both, and in the natural course of events, he would have become one of the foremost men in Arabia, commanding immense wealth and high honours.

He was born amongst the people who were given to idolatry. He condemned idolatry and the other barbarian customs. He was a true servant of God and a faithful Messenger. His belief in the divine character of his mission never failed him in the midst of the sore trials and dangers to which he was exposed.

He was born in a country where political organization and rational faith and pure morals were unknown. He introduced all three. By a single stroke of masterly genuis he simultaneously reformed the political condition, the religious creed, and the moral practice of his countrymen.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

His message to the world was thenceforward proclaimed by his devoted followers, east and west, north and south, and in less than a hundred year years it was heard from the shores of the Atlantic to the banks of the Indus and the confines of China. Thus in an incredibly short period of time this Prophet of Arid Arabian sand raised his nation from the lowest depths of superstition and ignorance to the foremost place among the nations of the world, making its people the carriers of the torch of civilisation throughout the three continents of the old-world.

MEANING OF ISLAM

The word "Islam" indicates the meaning of "entering into peace" and submitting or resigning oneself to God". The idea of peace is the dominant idea, and "Islam" is the religion of entire submission to Allah.

A Muslim, therefore, is he who has made his peace with God and man. Peace with God implies complete submission to His will, who is the source of all purity and goodness. And peace with man implies doing good to one's fellow-men. Peace is therefore, the essence of Islam, being the root from which it springs and the fruit which it yields. Islam is thus pre-eminently the "Religion of Peace."

Thus Muslims admit all the apostles sent to Jews, Christians, Parsees, Hindus, Budhists, Jains and all other nations of the world. Can these nations then hesitate to admit only one of Muslims in their turn?

ISLAM'S MISSION

The characteristic of Islam then is that it requires its followers to believe that the great religions of the world that prevailed before it were revealed by God, and thus Islam laid down the basis of

(Continued on page 5).

TABULATED ADLETS

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted—Correspondence from an Educated, young, Hindu widow. Views: Matrimony. No cast restrictions. Write: Box No. 2620, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted A Shorthand Typist, knowing English, Gujarati and Hindi. Apply stating minimum pay desired with previous experience to Shah Maneklal Chimanlal, Kansara Chawl, Bombay 2.

Wanted—Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Lady Doctors, Qualified Nurses, Teachers. Apply with full particulars. Box 2622, "Bombay Chronicle." (Prospectus against 1-1/4 anna stamp).

Wanted an experienced M.B.B.S. or L.C.P.S. immediately as a House Surgeon for the Mansinhji Hospital, Palitana. Apply before 15-7-1934, stating age, caste, previous experience, and minimum salary expected to the Chief Medical Officer, Palitana State, (Kathiawad). (8558).

Wanted Graduates, Strong in Sanskrit and English and a B.Sc. able to coach up high standards in our High School. B.T. or S.T.C. preferred. Apply sharp stating terms and testimonials within a week to the President, Prantij Municipality. (8564).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Wanted—Post by a European Experienced Child's Nurse. Excellent references. Please reply Box No. 146, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Post by well-educated Young, domiciled European Gentleman, proficient in sketch-drawing. Please reply Box No. 147, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932-Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted—Chevrolet or Ford 1930-32 Model. Write with particulars and lowest terms to Box No. 144, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Now again available Sinha & Bose's History of Prostitution in India, Vol. 1. Price Rs. 4/8 per Vol. Bengal Social Hygiene Association, P28A, Manicktolla Spur, Calcutta. (2589).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Competent Canvassers, Provincial, influential Agents for two highly recommended and certified medical Gems (Patent Preparations) all over India. Samples full particulars, from Aseptic Company, Post 560, Bombay. (2607)

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Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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123. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Fruits and Grafts—Big Rose Lichee 500 Rs. 4. Selected Bombay, Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Graft Catalogue free. Raja Nursery, No. 13, Darbhanga. (2474).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Lady Doctor in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 for Seth Sobhraj Chetumal Maternity Home, Sukkur. The candidate should be graduate of a recognised university and have experience of Hospital work. The selected candidate will be incharge of Female Dispensary, Old Sukkur, for which she will be entitled to an allowance of Rs. 30 per month. She will be on probation for 12 months and on confirmation will be entitled to provident fund privileges according to the Municipal Rules.

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The applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than 7th July, 1934.

L. S. AHUJA,
B.Sc. (Edin.), A. M. I. Struct. E.,
Chief Officer & Engineer,
Sukkur Municipality.
8572

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Office of the Society, 278, Hornby Road, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 30th June, 1934, for receiving and adopting the Directors Report and the Audited Accounts for the last year, for electing Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring; for adopting the Valuation Report of the Actuary made as at 31-12-1933, and for transacting such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
J. M. COREDERO,
Secretary.
8508

Public Notices

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the SHARE HOLDERS OF KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LTD., Kirloskarvadi, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) Dist. Satara near the business Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 5th July, at 4-50 p.m. to consider and pass the following resolutions:—

(1) That it is hereby resolved that the following changes are effected in clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the Article 138 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(a) To substitute "4 (four) per cent." instead of 9 per cent. in line 3 of clause 2 of the Article 138 of the Articles of Association.

(b) To substitute "4 (four) per cent." instead of "9 (nine) per cent." in line 2 of the clause 3 of the Article 138 of the Articles of Association.

(c) To substitute the following clause in place of clause 4 of the Article 138 of the Articles of Association.

"The Managing Agents will receive as Commission on the basis of 14 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 4 per cent. per annum is declared, 18 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 5 per cent. per annum is declared, 22 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum is declared, 26 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum is declared, 30 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum is declared and 33.1/3 per cent. of the net profits of the Company, when a dividend of 9 per cent. per annum is declared. But in case of the balance of such profits after deducting Commission on the above basis, is not sufficient to declare dividends at the rates fixed as above then the Managing Agents will make good the deficit so as to make up the required amount for respective dividends out of the commission they have to obtain.

(2) That it is hereby resolved that the words "and subsequent thereto to the approval of the Special General Meetings" be added after the words "to the approval of such Meeting" in line 8 of the article 4 (four) of the Articles of Association of the Company.

(3) That it is hereby resolved that the words "which agreement may be modified" be deleted from line 5 of the Article 134 of the Articles of Association and it is further resolved that the words "as originally made or subsequently modified" be substituted therefor.

(4) It is hereby resolved that the words "dealing with Technology and with Industry" be deleted from clause 11 of the Memorandum of Association and further it is resolved to add the words "Publishers in General" at the end of the clause 11 (eleven).

Should any or all of the above resolutions be passed by a requisite majority, a Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the share holders of the Company will be held (subject to its being not held, if the resolutions are not passed at the first Meeting) on MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1934, at 4-30 p.m., near the business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State) to confirm any or all of the above resolutions that will be passed in the First Extraordinary General Meeting of the share holders held on 5th July, 1934.

By Order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State)
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20th June, 1934.

8571

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INDO-GERMAN CULTURAL AFFINITY

Prof. Sircar Explains Object Of His Trip At Munich Tea Party

(From A Correspondent)
MUENCHEN (Germany (By Mail)

A short visit of the Indian scholar, Professor Mahendra Nath Sircar to Munich caused India Institute of the Deutsche Akadedie to arrange a tea-party at the Studentinnenheim where Professor M N Sircar met the leading personalities of academic and public life and the Indian students.

Dr. K. Haushofer introducing the guest said:

M. N. Sircar, professor of Philosophy of the Presidency College at the University of Calcutta after a longer stay in Italy, had undertaken an information trip through the Reich and had delivered speeches about social and philosophical problems at the Universities of Hamburg, Marburg and Tubingen. He welcomed the Indian guest in the course of the tea-party. He pointed out that a great part of the Indian personalities shows sincere understanding for the Neue Deutschland. India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie. The president was pleased to be able to return the hospitality which Indians always grant to their guests. He welcomed at the same time the newly arrived students from India and closed his speech with the assurance that the official authorities have fulll understanding for the high value of close cultural co-operation between the country of the centre of Europe and India.

CULTURAL AFFINITY

Professor M. N. Sircar thanked him for the reception in a most temperamental and warm way. Being a scientist in Philosophy, he explained that the earlier as well as the modern German philosophers are very much esteemed and appreciated among the Indians all the more as the philosophy of both countries is very much alike. He acknowledged gratefully that Indian philosophy in its turn is studied with more interest at German Universities than in any other country of Europe. With the same gratefulness he spoke about the manysided discussions with academic and other personalities on his way through the Reich which, in combination with the other agreable impressions had made him see that Germany and India were working in the same line. He told them to look at India from the intellectual and first of all from the religious point of view to be able to see it as it really was and not to stick to the superficial and misleading ideas that still existed.

WHERE EAST IS WEST

A typical Japanese home, complete with Japanese house and garden, containing a profusion of exotic flowers, plants and trees, has become one of the sights of the historical university town of Heidelberg. The owner is a German gardener, who spent many years in the and of the rising sun, which he loved so well that he converted his entire establishment into a Japanese country seat.

The house which stands on the Panorama Road, and enjoys a superb view of the Neckar Valley, is a veritable museum of Japanese souvenirs, and a great hunt of the Japanese students at Heidelberg University.

UNITY, COUNTRY'S GREATEST NEED

Hidayatullaha's Reply To Kurla Public Address

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, June 24.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the retiring member of the Bombay Government Cabinet, was presented this afternoon with the Public and Municipal addresses at a common function held in the hall of the Bombay Match Works at Kurla.

In response to invitations sent out by the Reception Committee, more than a thousand persons, representing all communities attended the function. Prominent among those on the dais were Khan Bahadur Yakoob Vazier Mahomed, Collector of Thana, Mr. N. N. Master, the District and Sessions Judge, Thana.

After Khan Bahadur Hassanalli, Chairman of the Reception Committee, introduced the guest in befitting terms Mr. A. H. Pirjada read the address by the citizens of Kurla.

SIND & R. T. C.

Referring to the scheme for separation of Sind, it was stated: "Your deputation to England to join in the deliberations of the Second Round Table Conference, in matters relating to the special administrative needs of the particular parts of the country, bespeaks of the want realized in your absence during the First Round Table Conference. Sincere loyalty to your Constituency led you again to support H. H. the Aga Khan's scheme for separation of the original Sindh as a Province by itself, as of old."

"WELFARE OF MASSES."

Replying to the Public address, Sir Ghulam Hussain said that the interest of the country was always at his heart. His main thought was the welfare of the masses, which meant the greatest good of the greatest number of people. The people had great duty to discharge by themselves and by the country. No country could survive very long, if the people were disunited. There could never be any success without unity, which was the greatest need of the country.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS

In reply to the Municipal address, Sir Ghulam Hussain said that from an early age he took keenest interest in the local bodies. They played a prominent part in the management of their local affairs. With that end in view the speaker widened the franchise so as to bring a large number of people within the range of local self-government. His aim to promote the interest of the public had met with a very fair measure of success. Everyman's duty, he said, was to work without any thought of return.

The gathering broke after being served with refreshments.

Commencing 30th June, 1934.

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MYSORE DEWAN'S SURPRISE AT DEMAND FOR REFORMS

Present Constitution Is Democratic Enough For All Practical Purposes, He Says

In the course of his speerh at the conclusion of the Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, on the 21st instant the Dewan said:—

We have come to the end of this Session and before we part, I should line to make a few observations on some of the important matters which have come under our consideration.

Of the bills that the Government placed before the House, those relatnig to the levy of excise duty on sugar and on matches were of a very important character. While the bill for the levy of duty on matches was generally accepted by the House, that for the levy of duty on sugar did not find acceptance. This bill is based on the bill passed by the Government of India which affects the whole of British India. We stand to lose if we do not introduce a similar measure in our State. Unless that is done, our sugar will be subjected to duty if it is exported to British India and the realisations will all go to the Government of India. By falling into line with them, we derive this benefit ourselves. It is true that, if all the sugar produced in Mysore State was sold in the State itself, we might avoid payment of this duty but as a matter of fact our sugar has a wide market outside Mysore and any attempt to restrict the market would be fatal to the industry.

SOURCE OF ANXIETY.

Attention has been drawn frequently, in the course of discussions, to the slump in the prices of agricultural produce and the consequent reduction in the money incomes of the landholding classes. This has been, as you know, a source of anxiety to Government for the past few years. But we may derive some consolation from the fact that the rainfall during this period has been plentiful, and that the effect of low prices has, to some extent, been counteracted by good harvests. It is true that large areas of land have been resigned voluntarily or otherwise, but these are, for the most part, current fallows or lands on the margin of profitable cultivation. It is a significant fact that although the area under occupancy in the State has decreased by 131.110 acres during the past four years, the area cropped shows an increase of no less than 83,751 acres.

BACK TO PROSPERITY.

The prices of certain classes of produce have latterly shown a tendency to rise, and if the world, as some competent observers believe, has seen the worst of the economic depression, we may hope that the return to normal times cannot be long delayed.

With regard to the demand made at this meeting for a general, though temporary, reduction of assessment, I can only repeat what I stated in my concluding speech at the last Session. Such a measure is scarcely feasible in the present condition of the State's finances. Besides—I should like to stress this point—while it would involve a serious loss of revenue to the State, its benefit to the small holders individually would not be appreciable. We have, therefore, been unable to accept the proposal for a percentage reduction in land revenue assessment. But we have adopted instead what I may venture to describe as a policy of discriminating relief. Remission of land revenue has been granted on a liberal scale in all cases where there was a general failure of crops; several miscellaneous items of revenue demand have been reduced and the procedure of revenue collection has been relaxed in every possible way

REFORMS.

Reference has been made by more than one speaker, in the course of the Budget discussions, to the question of further constitutional reforms in the State. I should not have thought that it would have been necessary for me to make a declaration on that subject, having regard to the trend of things all over the world at present, but it seems necessary to do so, as I perceive there is a great deal of loose thinking about the matter. Let me tell the House that there is no idea of introducing any further changes in the constitution or of altering the structure of Mysore government. The Government are conceived that it would not be in the best interests of the people of Mysore or of the State as a political entity to alter the constitution on the lines contemplated by the advocates of constitutional reforms in the State. That is a policy which it would be neither practicable, wise, nor desirable to adopt.

HIS SURPRISE.

I cannot help expressing my surprise that this policy should have been advocated at a time like the present when Parliamentary democracy is decaying everywhere. This does not mean that liberty need be destroyed, especially in Mysore, nor that public opinion cannot have its part in shaping policy. I am speaking, of course, of the present and of the immediate future. I am not concerned with the remote incalculable future with which we mortals need not bother ourselves. I can answer for to-day—I can fairly well for to-morrw—the day after to-morrow I leave to Providence. I am sure the conscience of the State feels that our present constitution is quite democratic enough for all practical purposes.

ADMIRABLY SUITED.

That constitution is the result of a long process of peaceful and steady evolution; the fruit of ripe experience and careful nurture. In the past it has worked most satisfactorily; in the present it is admirably suited to the needs of the State; in the future it will prove capable of working even more satisfactorily than a constitution based upon Parliamentary control. Therefore, I venture to offer this counsel to you and I trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered. Improve by all means what you have got when any improvement is needed. But attempt no radical changes. Let us, like practical men, check our ideals by actualities; therein lies our success and our happiness.

THRILLING BATTLE WITH TIGER

Maharaja Kills Beast And Saves Village From Ravages

(From Our Correspondent).

SUTNA, June 23.

A thrilling story of big game-shooting, undertaken in the present case not merely in the interests of sport, but to save a terror-stricken village population from the ravages of a man-eater, at great personal risk, comes from Panna.

His Highness the Maharaja of Panna, who is a remarkable shot and a fine sportsman, got the information a few days ago that a tiger was playing havoic in the village at a place forty miles from Panna.

He felt that any delay in shooting the tiger may mean the loss of some more lives and accompanied by his two sons and others started. The party reached the village at 11 a.m. and immediately started the hunt.

FIRST SHOT MISSED.

The Rajkumar, who is a promising hunter, fired the first shot, but missed the tiger. Before the brute could take shelter His Highness took a good aim and fired. The shot did not prove fatal.

There was a groan and a roar, and the tiger disappeared behind a mound. A few shikaris were detailed to follow the blood trail, and as soon as one of them indiscreetly mounted the mound, the tiged had spotted its prey and with a road plunged on the shikari. The shikari with equal presence of mind thrust the muzzle of his gun into the jaws of the animal and fired, but the gun hung fire. By this time the mad animal had broken the muzzle and had taken the wrist of his victim within his jaws. The man and the beast stood grappling while the rest stood helpless. Suddenly the shikari slipped. The two fell and rolled apart. By the time the tiger could make a second and a fatal plunge, a shot caught, and it turned over with a groan dead.

The beast measured 10 feet and four inches on the ground.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, has issued a notice suspending operations of the orders of May 20 under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932, and the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Rules, 1934, for a month and a half from July 1. So orders will be reimposed without notice from August, 1934.

Our Kathiawar Letter

Rs. 15,000 FOR GANDHI PURSE

Activities Of Harijan Seva Sangh

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 24.

Kathiawar Harijan Sevak Sangh has begun in right earnest the collection of funds for presenting a fat purse to Mahatma Gandhi at Bhavnagar.

Bhavnagar has collected about Rs 5,000. Sir P. D. Pattni donating Rs. 501. Junagadh has collected Rs. 2,500 and Mangrol expects to reach the figure of Rs. 1,000. Up-to-date in all about Rs. 15,000 are collected from all parts of Kathiawar.

Gandhiji is to stay at Bhavnagar for three days but certain workers suggest a few hours' halt at Rajkot and Wadhwan. The final pogramme will be decided later on.

Barrister Masurikar of Rajkot has agreed to give Rs. 125 per year for Harijan wells. It is suggested here that to remove untouchability a constructive and a comprehensive programme is essential.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

With regard to the Rajkot report regarding the attempts for establishing a School of Economics for Kathiawar, it may be suggested here that the Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce can take a lead in the matter.

The Suraustra Swadeshi Sangh can also initiate such a programme. Under direction of Mr. Findlay Shirras of Gujerat College, Mr. Bhikalal Kapasi had begun an inquiry into the socio-economic condition of certain Agency villages of Kathiawar as early as in 1930. It was suggested in 1931 for starting a school of Economics for Kathiawar.

Our Gujerat Letter

BARODA TO PRESENT PURSE TO GNADHIJI

Gujarat Socialists To Meet To Discuss Situation

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 24

Mahatma Gandhi starts for Ahmedabad from Bombay on June 26 by the morning fast train and at every station where there is a halt of more than 10 minutes, the local organisers have made complete arrangements to give him a hearty welcome. Baroada hopes to top the list in local contributions of places like Surat, Broach, Navsari, Anand, Nadiad etc. and about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,500 are already collected for the purpose.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, has agreed to this arrangement so that he can satisfy Gujerat which he loves so much by meeting people at different places.

He will avail himself of the opportunity to discuss the position of the Harjans at all these places. At Ahmedabad a central meeting of all Harijan workers will be held and a comprehensive programme will be chalked out to devise ways and means for improving the position of the Harijans.

SOCIALISTS TO MEET

The Socialist Congressmen of Gujerat and Kathiawar are to meet at Ahmedabad on July 1st, when it is understood, a scheme will be put forward regarding the measures to be adopted for improving the position of the peasants. If the proposed school of economics materialise it will serve a useful purpose of discussing the current problem of Gujerat Economics on national lines.

It is understood that attempts are in progress in Kathiawar for forming Kathiawar School of Economics. The comrades' club of Rajkot takes a keen interest in Economics It is hoped that the Ahmedabad gathering of young Congress Socialists will achieve tangible results in this direction, with persons like Mr Kamlashankar Pandya Mr. Rohit Mehta Mr. Jayant Dalal. Mr. Champaneria attending the conference.

STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

Elaborate arrangements are in progress to hold the first session of Dhrangadhra States Subject Conference is to be held at Ahmedabad on June 30 under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth

MEMON RELIEF FOR BIHAR

Society's Centres Will Close On June 30

The Hon. Secretary of the Calcutta Memon Relief Society writes:—

The Managing Committee of The Calcutta Memon Relief Society, at the meeting held on the 19th instant has resolved as under:—

"That the Relief work conducted by the Calcutta Memon Relief Society in he Earthquake affected areas of Bihar be closed from the 30th, June, 1934.

In consequence whereof the relief centres at Motihari and Oral and the Headquarters at Muzaffarpur will be closed from the 30th, June, 1934.

It is further resolved That any subscription or help in articles of food or clothings etc. be not accepted by the Calcutta Memon Relief Society for the Bihar relief work after the 25th June, 1934."

It is therefore requested that those who wish to send their help to the Bihar relief work through this Society may do so through some other society.

The Calcutta Memon Relief Society has, upto the 15th, June 1934 received the total amount of Rs. 71,597-7-0.

The third annual meeting of All-India Railway Men's Benefits Fund presided over by Mr. Giri Bar-at-Law, was held in Nagpur on June 24. Members from various railways attended the function. The annual report and audited statement of accounts which showed large membership and assets exceeding Rs. 4,000,000 were unanimously adopted.

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Sports Jottings From Here and There

Sports Is A Great Taskmaster In Discipline

(BY SPORTSMAN.)

Boxing

Max Baer, the grinning Adon's of prize-fighting, justified his boast by defeating the Man Mountain of the ring, Primo Carnera, in a fifteen round contest for World's Heavy Weight Championship. Baer secured the verdict on a technical knock-out in the eleventh round, during which he made the Italian giant kiss the floor ten times. Carnera seemed terribly put out by the clowining tactics of his opponent and protested. But Baer event along unconcerned and brought his thrusts home before the giant could do any serious damage.

BAER'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

Baer had a romantic rise to fame. Max himself has admitted that he grew up a coward and that the first fight he ever had was forced upon him. It happened when he was 18. One evening he was escorting a lady frend to a Cinema show. An uncouth fellow passed a remark which was very annoying to the lady. Why don't you thrash him?" She demanded. Max hesitated. But the young lady was adamant. So Max was compelled to thrash the cheeky thing. Thus a woman put Baer into boxing. After 21 knock-outs as an amateur he turned 'pro' in 1928 and piled up 11 more knock-outs.

HIS STRIKING PHYSIQUE.

Baer hasn't a mark on his magnificent body. Standing six feet two and a half inches tall and weighing 203 lbs. in the pink of condition, he is one of the most striking physical specimen that ever-stepped into the ring. His shoulders are abnormally wide and taper down to his slim waist perfectly. His legs are lean but muscular and he has the calves and ankles of a ballet dancer. His features bear one scar, a cauliflower ear, a memento of the days of his novitiate. No opponent gave him that tin ear, although he is anxious to have it!

BAER'S SCRAPES.

Man is always getting into scrapes through his love affairs. The more fights he won the more trouble he got into. Whenever he found himself broxe, he would sell a piece of himself, as they call such trading in the boxing game. Max sold his bits to at least seven managers and all but one of them (Jack Dempsey) sued him. On the top of these, a waitress in California has been seeing him for breach of promise. Dorothy Dunbar Baer is seeing him for divorce and Alimony.

BAER'S KILLING INSTINCT.

Baer has the essential instinct of the champion fighter—the killer instinct. "An engaging companionable, good-natured, hell-for-leather kid. Baer will never grow up, come what may," said Jack Dempsey when he saw him Wallop Max Schmelling of Germany on the 8th instant in the New York Stadium. In Dempsey's opinion, "he isn't a dumb fighter and could never be for he loves life as much as he loves action. He loves fight too, but he must fight his own way. He believes implicitly in the inability of any living to hurt him. Defence means nothing to Baer who always said "If they get close enough to hit me, I will sock them to sleep."

JEWISH SHREWDNESS.

Primo Carnera, on the other hand, relied mainly on his tremendous height and reach. He stands six feet, six and a half inches above the ground, and weighs 260 lbs. a veritable giant to look at! His punching powers are undoubtedly very great. But Baer's wits have thrown him off the pedestal, though not a bad loser, financially. Before this engagement came off, they staged a mock fight in a film entitled, "The prize-fighter and the lady-starring Myrna Loy for the Metro-Goldwyn-Meyers. In this contest, the shrewd Jew detected the vulnerable points in his opponents defence and attacked them at the most opportune moments to bring about the downfall of the gigantic Italian.

Football

REFEREES IN DANGER.

Refeering in Calcutta has reached a perilous stage. A section of football-goers in that city—mostly Muslims—have brought things to such a pass that no referee, especially an Indian, is safe to supervise a game in which their favourite team, the Mahomedan Sporting, is playing. The referees were on the point of going on a strike. However, they accepted the advice of the Police not to appoint Indian referees when the Mahomedans play. In addition, all their matches have been transferred to the C.F.A. ground, where a strict vigilance will be kept by the Police over the crowd.

EXACT DISCIPLINE.

The matter would certainly not rest there. Some drastic action will have to be taken to prevent a repetition of this disgraceful impasse. The law distinctly lays down that each club shall be responsible for the good behaviour of their supporters, at the time of the match. The conduct of the Muslim crowd has been most reprehensible, to say the least of it. They must be made to realise that if they do not behave themselves, their favourite team would be debarred from participating in any tournament, unless a guarantee is forthcoming in this behalf. This is no reflection on the sporting spirit of the club concerned, for whom in fact, I have a very high opinion. But it is their duty to impress upon their supporters and co-religionists that sport is a great task-master in the matter of discipline and any relaxation in this respect would spell ruin not only for themselves but for the sport itself.

Athletics

NEW WORLD RECORDS.

The previous records of 4 mins. 7 3/5 secs. for the mile held by J. Lavelack of New Zealand, and 1min. 50.9secs. for the half-mile held by C. Hombosteck of Indiana, have been eclipsed by Blazing ben Eastman of San Francisco, and Glen Cunningham of Kansas, the respective timings being 4 mins. 7-10 secs. and 1 min. 49 4-5 secs.

Cricket

AUSSIES THRASH "GENTLEMEN."

The match between the Australians and Gentlemen at Lords ended in a decisive victory for the former by eight wickets. While the home team was somewhat weakened by the absence of Wyatt and the Nawab of Pataudi, the tourists did away with the services of Ponsford, Bradman, Oldfied, O'Reilly and Fleetwood Smith. So neither side was in full strength. The Gentlemen batted first and were dismissed for the poor score of 177. The earlier batsmen failed miserably and five wickets were down for 57 runs. Lowndes coming in sixth put on the highest score for his side (44). Three more wickets fell with the addition of 52 runs. Brown and Clay at the tail end, playing vigorously knocked up 31 and 30 respectively. Grimmett claimed four of the wickets for 76 runs and Wall three for 49.

TOURISTS FARE BADLY.

The tourists in their turn fared little better. Perhaps they did not exert themselves sufficiently in view of the Second Test match at the end of the week. They sold all their wickets for a total of 230 runs. The chief contributors were Darling 42, Kippax 33, Bromley 30 and extras 33. Holmes and Brown captured three wickets each for 31 and 45 respectively.

MCCABE'S UNBEATEN CENTURY.

The Gentlemen showed improved form in their second venture, Walters, Lyon, Holmes and Robins scoring 40, 67, 67 and 64 respectively. The total went up to 287. Grimmett again proved to be the most successful bowler, hooking four wickets for 71 runs.

In the second innings of the Australians, McCabe and Brown treated all bowling with scant respect and carried their score beyond the Gentlemen's total and to victory. They remained unbeaten for their respective totals of 105 and 62, and their partnership produced 200 runs in 143 minutes. McCabe was particularly brilliant, hitting up one sixer and 14 fours.

Football

ALL-INDIA TEAM'S SUCCESSES.

The All-India Football Touring team have belied the fears of their critics here by winning five of the six matches they have so far played. In all of them they defeated their opponents by substantial margins. Their latest victory was against a combined South African XI in a Test Match at Johannesburg. Although the Europeans and Boers have been enthusiastic witnesses of these contests, they have not yet fixed an engagement with the turists. It is reported that high placed officials and sportsmen are moving in the matter. I hope sporting spirit will win in the race against snobbery of colour.

There Were Better Things Than Money

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS SAYS HOW HE BEGAN

Stafford Cripps was three, or perhaps four, when during his father's election campaign at Stroud he was stolen from a wagonette and hidden in a public-house. That frightened him.

It was his first clear recollection, and seems to have checked any early desire for the excitement of politics.

But there were other excitements. It was no odd circumstance that made him a brilliant success at the Bar—for his father and grandfather were distinguished lawyers—or that turned his mind to patent law for round about 1910, at the time when the famous Brothers Wright were making their flights, he was interested enough to build and fly a glider in the fields at Parmoor, his home in Buckinghamshire.

His story of the glider is to the point: "It never did very much; it crashed."

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

"Those pre-war days scarcely mean anything to me. I was happy in Buckinghamshire, very happy. I spent most of my time running wild in the country. I never had any doubt about what I was going to be. Ever since I was born I was going to the Bar."

After beginning his education in a private school, he went, when he was 12, to Winchester, where he captained the football team, took up chemistry, won a scholarship to New College, Oxford, and went instead to University College, London.

There, with Sir William Ramsay, the eminent research chemist, he enjoyed discovering the density of Xenon, one of the rare gases. "Thrilling," is his description of those days. He was then 20, and "not politically minded."

He was made President of the Union, but not for speaking, certainly not for any political enthusiasm, but as a return for the part he played in raising some thousands of pounds at a bazaar to provide a pavilion for the new playing fields at Perivale.

He took no degree at University College, but before he left he had helped to write a paper on science which was read before the Royal Society.

MARRIED FIRST.

All these things were orthodox preliminaries. But before he was called, and even before he began to read for the Bar, he was married first—"a much more important event."

He insists that he has been a lucky man. And certainly he has. Lucky in his birth, his early success at the Bar, his early chance in the House, in the woman he married.

He was called to the Bar in 1913, and went into his father's chambers. He re-edited his father's book. "Cripps on Compensation,' and his grandfather's book, "Cripps on 'Church and Clergy.' "

Then the war. He couldn't enlist as he was medically unfit, so in September, 1914, he joined the Red Cross in France as a lorry driver.

After a year of driving loads of material, food, sundries, in the area around Boulogne and St. Omer, he was recalled. The country was in need of its chemists.

But what he saw on the dock sides and in the military hospitals after every "push" on the Western front he never forgot.

IN EXPLOSIVES.

He was sent down to Waltham Abbey to be trained "in explosives." He went through all processes, knew the feel of stinging acids and workers' dungarees.

Then to the new Government factory at Queen's Ferry as Assistant Superintendent.

The Superintendent broke down in six weeks, and Stafford Cripps had the job of starting up a workshop employing 6,000. After eight weeks working 23 hours a day, he had a complete breakdown and was more or less ill for the rest of the war.

In an interval of comparative health he worked in the Ministry of Agriculture, but he broke down again.

The doctors said he would never work again.

"Then I began to be restless about things in general. I began to think, especially about international events.

"My father, at this time, completely changed his political outlook.

YONNGEST K.C.

"I did a lot of work for the Church and for the World Alliance for International Friendship. I began to attend international conferences."

He went back to his profession, rapidly acquiring a large practice. When he "took silk" he was the youngest K.C. at the Bar.

But he was still shadowed by his old trouble; in those early days of intense work it was a dogged fight of resolution against physical weakness. When he could not longer find strength to work normally he would go to bed and continue with his papers until the the early hours.

His interest in the Church held From membersip of the Parochial Church Council he went by way of the various councils to the Assembly, the House of Commons of Ecclesiastical Government. "That is the Soviet system—by indirect election to the final authority."

He still carried pictures of the war in his mind's eye.

"There was no reconciliation between the Church and War. While these things were going on in my mind. I met on one of my journeys Dr. Jowett, the Congregational Church leader. He said, 'I hope the Churches will never again be taken so unprepared as they were in 1914.' "

NO ALTERNATIVE.

But the incident that made the biggest impression on his mind was a remark made during a lunchtime conversation with a very eminent lawyer. "Surely," said his friend, "there are more important things than merely to make money at the Bar."

That was in 1926. He was then working all day and into the night.

He was still bent on finding some reconciliation between the Christian faith and conditions around him. He joined the Fabian Society. "There didn't seem to be any alternative to Socialism."

He stood as candidate for West Woolwich; shortly afterwards was made Solicitor-General and fought and won a "rather energetic by-election at East Bristol."

Yet, he would choose a quiet life! "If I were to make a purely selfish choice I would live quietly in the country."

But Stafford Cripps is truly a family man. In his lovely house in the Cotswold's he finds many occupations to relieve him of the strain of politics.

He is a carpenter. And his chairs and tables are clean, well-designed, serviceable. He is a gardener, and there again, helped as he has been by a walled-moat overhung with aubrethias and rock plants of many colours, nothing niggardly or half-finished is allowed to break the shapeliness and quiet beauty of the scene.

He likes farming, and has bred a fine pedigree stock of sheep; he has opened a quarry from which Cotswold stone is supplied to all who seek it; he has helped to design a new wing to his house and a row of neighbouring cottages; he has turned an old smithy into a museum, and so roused the interest of all about him soon an other wing will be opened to house the flints, ironwork, coins and relics of the centuries that have passed over the village.

Those who have seen him, with straight back, reading the lessons in the unpretentious little church those who heard him, last year, defending Father Christmas with gusto and wit, will readily agree that this "Dictator" is built on novel and lovable lines.—"Clarion".

Mr. D. T. Rao, Secretary 1st Andhra Economic Conference to be held at Bazawada in the 2nd week of July in a press note says: "Arrangements are being made to provide lodging and boarding to the delegates and visitors to the 1st Andhra Economic Conference. There is no delegate fee Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sircar will preside over the conference.—A.P.

ADMIRAL DRAKE WINS FRENCH GRAND PRIX

Epsom Derby Failure Defeats Easton At Longchamps

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 24.

At the Longchamps Race course, the French Grand Prix run over a mile and seven furlongs resulted as follows:—

M. Leon Volterras's ADMIRAL DRAKE 1
FOULAUBIN 2
Lord Woolavington's EASTON 3

Seventeen ran; won by 1½ lengths; same distance between second and third.

Betting to 5 franc stake: Admiral Drake for win 29 to 50; place 24 to 50 Foulaubin place 53 to 50 on; Easton place 10 to 50 on.

The winner was ridden by Steve Donoghue. It will be recalled that Admiral Drake finished last in the Epsom Derby.

Easton was ridden by Gordon Richards.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS

J. Crawford Ranked First In List

The Council of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia has approved of the following ranking list of Australian men and women players for the twelve months ended, March 31, 1934:—

Men.—1, J. Crawford (N. S. W.) 2. V M McGrath (N S W); 3. A K Quist (S A); 4. H C Hopman (Vic.); 5. D Turnbull (S A); 6. E F. Moon (Q); 7. R Ewin (Vic.); 8. equal, R Dunlop (N S W); and W B Walker (N S W); 10. L Schwartz (S A); C Sproule (N S W) is not ranked owning to insufficient tournament performances.

Women.—1. Miss J Hartigan (N. S W); Mrs. B Molesworth (Q); 3. Miss L Bickerton (N S W); 4. Mrs. V. Westcot (Q); 5, Miss N. Chitty (Vic); 6. Mrs. H. Hopman (N. S. W.); 7. Miss D. Weston (S.A.); 8. Miss F H Wrigley (Vic.); 9. Miss K Le Messurier (S. A.); 10. Miss A Hattersley (N S W); and Mrs. C. Buttsworth (N.-W.); Mrs. J. Crawford (N S W); Misses N Lewis (Vic), and M. Wilson (N S W); were not ranked owing to insufficient tournament performances.

TERRORIST EXPERT GETS EXTENSION

DACCA, June 25.

Mr. B G Prance, I.C.S. (retired) District Magistrate, whose services were specially requisitioned from England in 1932 for two years by the Bengal Government with a view to cope with the terrorist menace, has been given extension for one year more. —United Press.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLISH HOSPITAL

LONDON, June 15.

(By Air Mail).

A "subtle prejudice" exists in England against coloured people, stated Miss Una Marson, a coloured delegate from the West Indies in a speech at the British Commonwealth League Conference.

"In America," she said, "they tell you frankly where you are not wanted by means of big signs and they don't try to hide their feelings.

"But in England, though the people will never say what they feel about us, you come up against incidents which hurt so much that you cannot talk about them."

As an illustration, Miss Marson described the case of a coloured girl who came to England with her parents to be a nurse. The girl applied to 28 hospitals, she said, but they all turned her down.—Reuter.

For Bihar Relief

The following are further contributions received at the Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Central Office, Bombay for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Fund:—

	Rs.		
Donation received thro' The Bombay Bullion Merchants Earthquake Relief Fund, earmarked for feeding the starving people in the district of Champaran or providing housing materials to those whose houses have been destroyed by fire	1001	0	0
Contribution from the Dun Aluminium Factory workmen and clerical staff	129	2	3
	1,130	2	3

Miss Leela Row's Entry Refused In Mixed Doubles

Indian Player Informed That She Must Qualify At Roehampton Before Going To Wimbledon

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 25.

It was announced last night that Miss Leila Row would not participate in the Wimbledon Mixed Doubles. The reason, according to Colonel Roe of the Indian Lawn Tennis Association, is that Miss Row instead of qualifying for the mixed doubles with S. W. Bobb at Roehamton preferred to play at the Queen's Club.

A friend of Miss Row says that she had decided to concentrate on the singles, but ten minutes before going to play at the Queen's Club Colonel Roe informed her by telephone that she must play at Roehampton if she wished to qualify for the Mixed Doubles.

Miss Row's entry in the Women's Singles is unaffected.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS

Vines Defeats Plaa In Final

Ellsworth Vines defeated Martin Plaa 6—4. 6—2, 6—4 for the professional net title at New York on May 28 while the veteran Bill Tilden won the runner-up prize by trimming Henri Cochet after a hard struggle 9—7, 6—2, 6—4.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Protest Against "F" Ward D.C.C's Action

Lively discussion over the resolution protesting against the move for the abolition of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee by the "F" Ward District Congress Committee, marked the proceedings of the public meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga, on Monday night. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.

A resolution protesting against the attitude of the "F" Ward D. C. C. was moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman who said that "the day of the Dictators in the Congress is gone. The exigencies of the Civil Disobedience movement required the Dictators' services. No member of the District Congress Committee or for the matter of that, that Committee itself, has got the right to abolish a Congress organisation recognised in the Congress constitution and records."

Mr. B. N. Maheshri who presided spoke about the history of the Matunga T.C.C. and how it came into being. He expressed the view that the present move to abolish the Committee was "high-handed and unconstitutional."

The resolution was ultimately passed after vociferous scenes.

"Unauthorised Organisation"

Mr. L. V. Kondye, Joint Secretary, "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:

Adverting to the announcement appearing in the dailies about the holding of a meeting under the auspices of the Matunga Taluka Congress Committe, we beg to announce that no Matunga Taluka Congress Committee is in existence.

The organisation at present functioning under that name is an unauthorised organisation.

Volunteers For Congress

Mr. Abid Ali, General Secretary, Congress Reception Committee writes:—

From now many people from outside Bombay have started coming to the city to work for the Congress Reception Committee. Since the required number of workers and volunteers are available in Bombay itself, it is not possible to find place for those coming from outside and, therefore, such persons are requested not to come here and be disappointed.

CONGRESS MAIN HOUSE.

The General Secretary B.P.C.C. writes:—

Blocks and rooms to be let in Main Congress House. Rents reasonable according to flats.

The space is most suitable for for a printing press. For rent and particulars please see the Estate Secretary, Mr. Ganpathishanker N. Desai, at the Congress House in the evening or in the morning at his residence at Joshi Building, Kalbadevi, opposite Bhangwadi.

FOR BIHAR RELIEF

Collections At Drury Theatre

SIMLA, June 25.

Information has been received here that the amount collected at the Drury Lane Theatre in aid of the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund under the patronage and in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen on June 3rd was £2,270. —A. P.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

AT KARACHI

KARACHI, June 25.

Muslims of Karachi observed the Prophet's day by taking out a large procession terminating at a big meeting on the Rambaugh Recreation Ground. The High Priest of the Borahs, who is at present in Karachi, sent a message urging inter-communal unity and exhorting Muslims to work for the spread of Islamic tenets. —A.P.

IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Fatiha Dauzdahan was celebrated by the Muslims to-day in a cloudy weather attended with monsoonish breeze.—United Press.

Markets Closed In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, June 25.

All local markets are closed today on account of Mahomedan festival.—A. P.

PUNJAB'S ACTING REVENUE MEMBER

Why No Indian Was Appointed

SIMLA, June 25.

All previous records have been beaten by the volume of opinion received on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Bill which the Punjab Legislative Council takes up to-morrow on a motion for its reference to Select Committee.

No fewer than 461 statements of opinion have been sent in and the members of the Council are hard put to it to deal with such a mass of material and most of them have not even had the time to glance through it. However, they hope to examine the statements leisurely after the session. For the moment they are studying only such of the views received as will help to strengthen their own opinion regarding the Bill.

The Council session may be enlivened by at least one adjournment motion—to disapprove Government action in enhancing the occupier rate on fodder throughout the Province. There was talk of a second adjournment motion, namely, on Governments omission to appoint an Indian non-official as Acting Revenue Member. There is, however, keen difference of opinion regarding this second motion among National Unionists and it is suggested by some that a better way to raise the question would be by means of a short-notice question inviting attention to Press and public opinion on the subject and asking Government why the convention had not been honoured and whether the appointment was offered to any non-official Indian. But further discussions among members point to the possibility of a deputation being taken to the Governor instead of the question being raised in the Council.

Those who propose to move the adjournment motion contend that they are in order on the ground that as no date for non-official resolutions is to be allotted during the session they cannot raise the subject by the ordinary procedure of a resolution.—A. P.

AUSTIN BEAT STEEM

A Good Sporting Match

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 25.

At Wimbledon the weather was dull and there were heavy showers when in the first round Austin beat Sleem 6—3, 6—1 and 6—2. It was a good sporting match played in the friendliest spirit. Austin was superb and left Sleem wildly chasing fast drivers to alternate corners. Austin showed Sleem's serves could well be trounced, while he returned the fiercest drives out of the reach of the Indian.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 14, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1353.
Parsi: Deh 23, 1303.
Sunrise: 6. 3m.
Sunrise: 6h. 3m.
High Water: 11-30, 23-07
Low Water: 4-29, 17-35
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 27

University Senate meeting, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m

THURSDAY, June 28

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

Revered Swami Omkarsachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "God and Prophets" in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir at 7 p.m. to-day (Tuesday.

KASHI MUTT SWAMI'S ARRIVAL

His Holiness Shree Sukatendra Thirthaswami of Kashi Mutt will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m. to-day. Members of the Gowd Saraswat Community are requested to muster strong at the station to accord a warm reception to the Swami and to join the procession to Walkeshwar.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Takiwa Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. "Carthage" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

MR. SATYAMURTIS LECTURE.

A public meeting will be held in the Harijan Kachrapati Chawls at Mahaluxmi, opposite the race course to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. when Svt. Satyamurti will address the meeting. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O Mail Steamer "Carthage" with the Mails from London of 14th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 24th June and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 28th instant.

The "Carthage" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at Midnight the same day.

MEETING OF THE MUSLIMS OF MANGROL.

Under the auspices of Mangrol Muslim Seva Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mahfil-e-Ghausia at New Kazi Mohalla to consider the Cow-Slaughter question in the Mangrol Estate.

Mr. Haji Esmail Peermahomed will preside.

Mineral Springs In Japan

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. S. K. Nadkarni, partner of Paragon Products Co., sailed for Japan via China by s.s "Gange" on Monday. Paragon Products Co., have made a speciality in introducing combinations of the Eastern and Western systems of medicines.

One of the objects of Mr. S. K. Nadkarni's visit to Japan is to locate some of the mineral springs in that country and bring the same to the notice of the medical profession in India. At the present moment on the recommendation of the medical profession a large number of patients are sent to Kaarlsbad or some other mineral spring resorts in Europe. A number of patients who have to undergo such treatment have to spend considerable amount of money on passage and also during their stay at the expensive European resorts. At the Japanese Mineral Spring resorts with a suitable Nursing Home and Medical Officer in charge there would probably be a saving of as much as 70 per cent. and on passages about 50 per cent. On his return Mr Nadkarni will doubtless publish his experiences.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Flying Down To Rio". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Fashions of 1934". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-30, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.
WEST END— Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Time as usual
PALACE—"Feet First". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PRABHAT TALKIES—"Kismat-ki-Kasauti" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"The Lost Squadron". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Passionate Plumber". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay Market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music. 2 p.m. A relay from the Rotary Club.

5-30 p.m. A relay from the Capitol Cinema. 7 p.m. Talk—"Sporting Topics". By Tony Manor. 7-30 p.m. The Brunswick Salon 8-30 p.m. Topics of To-day 8-45 p.m Weather report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi 9-20 p.m. Instrumental music. 10-50 p. m Close down.

Empire Broad Casting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom News Bulletin
7-30 p.m. Weston and Lee Revue.
8-30 p.m. The International Horse Show: a running commentary on the King's Cup, relayed from Olympia.
8-45 p.m. Interlude.
9 p.m. England v. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: relayed from Lord's Cricket Ground, London.
9-10 p.m. Light classical concert by the Bronkhurst Trio: (Time Signal from Greenwich at 15-45).
9-30 p.m. "Our Green and Pleasant Land," a talk by Pat Murphy.
9-45 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Interlude
10-50 p.m England v. Australia—Second Cricket Test Match: relayed from Lord's Cricket Ground, London.
11 to 11-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ball-room, Blackpool.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona East Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona East Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	12 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central

			H.M.
No 8	Up	Passenger	5 50
No 20	Up	Delhi Express	6 15
No. 2	Up	Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up	Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up	Frontier Mail	8 55
No 12	Up	Passenger	14 50
No 16	Up	Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up	Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

			H.M.
No 15	Down	Kathiawar Express	8 45
No 9	Down	Passenger	8 55
No 11	Down	Passenger	13 35
No 1	Down	Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down	Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down	Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No 19	Down	Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down	Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

It was a cosmopolitan gathering that assembled at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday to celebrate the birthday anniversary of the Prophet of Islam. This picture is a group photo of prominent persons who took part in the celebrations.

His Holiness Maulana Pir Mota Miyan Saheb of Mangrol is seen acknowledging the greetings from the crowd while entering the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO FOLLOWERS OF PROPHET

(Continued from page 1).

peace and harmony among the religions of the world. According to the Holy Quran, all great religions have divine revelation as the common basis from which they start.

DENOUNCES CLASS DISTINCTION

The moral elevation of man is the grand theme of the Holy Quran and all its precepts are only meant to raise humanity step by step to the highest moral elevation which man can attain. In the first place Islam abolishes all invidious class distinctions.

It teaches universal fraternity, universal love, and universal benevolence, and requires purity of mind, purity of action, purity of speech and perfect physical cleanliness.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

Islam inculcates great religious toleration. The Quran says: "There is no compulsion in religion." (Quran II. 258). "Abuse not the deities of non-Muslims, for (if you do so) then they may abuse your God openly in their ignorance. (Quran VI. 108). "You have your religion and I have my religion." (Quran CLX.)

WOMEN IN ISLAM

The prophet called women "the handwork of God," the mother of man." She is by no means any inferior in her social life. The Quran says: "O men! fear your Lord who made you from one soul, and made from it its mate and multiplied from them two, many men and women. And fear God in whose name ye beg of one another, and respect women. Verily God watches over you.

WANTED ACTION

In Islam, success depends on, and will only arise, from the broadcast diffusion of true Islamic culture, and it is to this channel that all those truly interested in Muslim advancement, should divert their attention and direct their efforts.

Some critics say that Islam being conservative is opposed to material progress and civilisation. But they must remember that it is not so in the least. Had it been so, the material progress and prosperity of Muslims in the past would not have been so great for centuries.

NEW MESSAGE TO WORLD

Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, President of the Western Islamic Association of London in the course of his speech said that he was happy to be able to address a gathering of Muslims on their Prophet and his new message to the world. He felt that the world of the twentieth century was very much in need of a prophet like Mohamad. The prophet was a warrior—warrior in every sense of the word. He preached the holy message of God, although the whole world was against him. The speaker said that his reading of the criticism of the Islamic religion was mostly responsible for his being convinced about the truth of Islam.

Continuing, he said that Islam taught humanity to erradicate geographical frontiers and racial distinctions and brought the different races into one universal brotherhood. When the Western world was making use of religion as a cloak for their actions, when the world was in need of a reformer and when the hour was rife, a clarion call was heard from the deserts of Arabia spreading the new gospel of Truth. He appealed to his Muslim brothren to remain united always.

Mr. M. H. Dare of the "Times of India," also spoke on the life and teachings of the Prophet Mohomad.

RELIGION OF DEMOCRACY

Amidst tumultous applause, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu rose to speak. The audience with one voice requested her to speak in Urdu. Mrs. Naidu, who spoke for a few seconds in Urdu convinced them about the need of her speaking in English.

Mrs. Naidu in the course of her speech said: "This is not the first occasion when you have heard me delivering a speech from a Muslim platform. This will not be the last occasion also when I will rise to address from such a platform. On this day, many nations all over the world will celebrate the Prophet's anniversary, because Islam is alive all the world over, and Islam is alive to-day, because one man rose in Arabia and preached to the whole of humanity Truth, Love, Universal brotherhood of man and belief in God. (Cheers).

Though the Prophet enunciated universal Truth some centuries ago, we feel as if it was taught to us to-day. Islam is based on Democratic principles, and it is living to-day, because it satisfies the democratic ideal of to-day and will satisfy the democratic ideal of to-morrow." (Cheers)

ONE AGAINST THE WORLD

"Im surprised to hear followers of Islam talking of safeguards for the minorities, when they know as a matter of fact that their Prophet fought as one individual against the whole world without even a minority to follow him. He succeeded, because he had faith in his views, because he had the courage of his convictions, because he had confidence in himself and no other soul. Truth does not deal in numbers but in conviction. If Islam has any meaning to-day in the life and actions of Muslims, it is in this, that they should have the same confidence in themselves which their Prophet had in himself. The Prophet had said: "I stand or fall by my own truth, and even if I die, still my message will be circulated by the moving wind all over the world.

"I have come across" continued Mrs. Naidu, "many Muslims all over the world. The Muslims of the world are struggling for emancipation from economic starvation, but Islam will be free by its own strength. I hear of Muslims crying for concessions for their community. This does not show courage, but this asking for concession is due to fear and cowardice. This does not become a follower of Islam, who ought to be fearless."

FIGHT FOR "HURIATH"

Referring to the several drawbacks in the followers of the Prophet in India, the speaker said: "What is your education to-day? Can you in this twentieth century stand up and say that you have given anything to the world like the saracens of old? How is it you are filled with ignorance? How can you be Muslims, when you have forgotten tolerance and self-reliance?

The speaker asked the Muslims to fight and crave for the "Huriat" or freedom about which they had been taught in Quran. She appealed to them to be tolerant of others. She deplored the fact that the seventy millions of Muslims in India were afraid and were not self reliant about their own safety. She appealed to them to be united and self-reliant and tolerant.

NOTICE TO PILOT

Municipality Demands Entertainment Tax

MADURA, June 22.

The Commissioner of the Madura Municipal Council has issued a notice under section 3 (5) of the Madras Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Act to the pilot of the aeroplane belonging to the Madras Flying Club now staying at the spacious Thengakanmoi near Tiruppurankundrum, Madura aTluq, claiming Entertainment Tax at the rate of Rs. 200/ per day from the 15th instant taking the income at Rs. 1000 per day, for six days, on the allegation that the authorities in charge of the Aeroplane landed at Thengaikanmoi situated within five miles from the limts of Madura, were using it as a landing ground and allowing the public to enjoy flights on payment of fees.

Mr. H. Tydolebiscoe, pilot of the Plane now in Madura, in reply to the notice, has stated that the Honorary Secretary of the Madras Flying Club would sent a reply to the Municipal Commissioner on the point raised in due course. —A. P.

CONGRESS MEMBERS IN SANTA CRUZ

The enrolling of Congress members has begun in Santa Cruz.

Volunteers are going from house to house for this purpose. All the residents of Santa Cruz and Wakola above 18 years of age, are requested to become Congress members either when the volunteers approach them or of their own accord at one of the following centres opened for this purpose:—

Upanagar Vastu Bhandar, Oppo. Railway Station, Gandhi Road, Santa Cruz Khadi Bhandar, Modi's Chawl, Station Road.

Syt. Chandulal S. Modi, Contractor's Bungalow, Gujar Lane.

Syt. Purushottam Kanji (Kakubhai) Anand Bhuwan, Ghodbunder Road.

Syt. D. M. Nagarkar, Saraswat Colony.

Prophet's Birthday In Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 25

The Muslims of Nagpur celebrated the prophet's birthday by holding a meeting this morning in the Prakash Talkies Hall, Mr. Shareef, Ex-Minister presiding.

The speakers included Moulana Zafaralikhan of Lahore, and Doctor Gour.—United Press.

ZAMINDARS DO NOT WANT IT

Punjab Indebtedness Relief Bill

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 25.

I have met a large number of Members of the Punjab Council belonging to various parties, and I have not yet come across a single member who is a supporter of the Punjab Relief from Indebtedness Bill.

NOT IN ZAMINDAR'S INTEREST.

A Muslim Member frankly told me his view, "This Bill is not brought in in the interests of the Zamindars. I am one and I know it will not benefit us. The Government is very far sighted officials fear that their own revenue exactions are so big that Zamindars will not be able to pay them in future. Therefore with a view to make their own revenue sure, they are bringing forward this Bill, so that the to make own revenue sure, they Zamindars may be relieved of the necessity of paying to the money-lender for old debts and may not feel the pinch, when the Revenue demand comes. This is the immediate objective.

But there is more room for mischief. This bill will create conflict between the various classes, as to set the country-side on fire, so that for a quarter of a century, we may not know where we stand in the matter of social relationship."

MAJORITY VIEW.

FRANK VIEWS NEEDED.

Unfortunately, however, these opinions will not be frankly expressed on the floor of the House.

The attitude of most of the Zamindar Members seems to be, "Well, this Bill is no good, but let us take it to the Select Committee in the hope that something useful will come out of it."

Opposition to the Bill will be led by Raja Nerendranath and Dr. Manoharlal, the former will criticise the Bill from the point of view of the Landholders and the people who deal with credit, and the latter will test it by economic standards and show what really is the remedy for a situation of the kind now confronting not only the Punjab but the whole of India.

Privately a majority of the Non-official Members say Oh, let us reject this Bill."

Publicly the majority will not vote the Bill down.

GUJARAT VYAYAM MANDAL

District School Teachers' Training Ends

(From A Correspondent.)
BULSAR, June 24.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal of Bombay a distinguished gathering of the citizens of Bulsar, was held in the Raichand Theatre under the Presidentship of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta Kt., to celebrate the closing ceremony of the class held here to train the teachers of the Surat District Local Board Schools, for the purpose of imparting physical education to the boys of the Primary Schools. The meeting was largely attended and the theatre was packed to its utmost capacity.

MANDAL'S SERVICES.

At the outset, after prayers and welcome songs, some demonstration of physical feats was given by the teachers of the district local board schools.

Sirdar Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.L.C. explained the circumstances under which the Surat District School Board agreed to send its teachers for training at Bulsar, in response to a call from the Gujarat Vyayam Mandal.

Sir Manubhai wound up the proceedings eulogizing the splendid services which the Mandal has been rendering under the guidance of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the cause of physical education and emphasized upon the physical education of the children, girls and women.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1934

CONGRATULATION

Nothing more diabolical can be imagined than the attempt on the life of the saintliest man alive. Gandhiji's life has been saved. The whole country will feel deeply grateful and will offer congratulations to the great and beloved leader. But every Indian will hang down his head in shame today because evidently it was the hand of an Indian which threw the bomb and the mind of an Indian that conceived the Satanic idea of taking away a life that has been dedicated to the service of fellow-beings in a purer and more devoted manner than that of any living human being—a life which is the greatest gift which Providence has made to present-day Indians and thereby made them prouder than any generations of Indians in the past. Few nobler and more moving words have ever been uttered than those contained in the statement issued by Gandhiji after the outrage. These words, we trust, will be pondered over by the Sanatanists and the Reformers alike. Outrages such as the present one will strengthen the cause which Gandhiji has made it his own. The Reformers, as Gandhiji says, must not be incensed by the outrage, but must redouble their efforts in the cause of Harijans.

Unfair Attack

Since the speakers at the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Mahasabha Conference, and Dr. Moonje, the president, in particular, have spared no words in reviling the Congress, Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim Nationalists for their attitude towards the Communal Award, it is necessary, in the interests of truth as well as fairness to these parties, to go into a bit of history. Memories of politicians, especially of such of them as have to maintain their position of leadership, are bound to be short. But, when the mischief committed by such politicians, with open eyes, and inspite of repeated warnings from friendly quarters, is sought to be foisted on the shoulders of these very friendly quarters, it becomes necessary to expose such tactics. The Communal Award is, no doubt, an obnoxious thing—no honest lover of his country will deny this fact. But to whom do we owe this evil thing? To the Congress, or to Mahatma Gandhi or the Nationalist Muslims? Can Dr. Moonje or any other Hindu Sabhaite, with his hand on his heart, make such an accusation against any of these parties? On the other hand, was not Dr. Moonje himself, as the accredited representative of the Hindu Mahasabha, the foremost among those Indian Round Tablers, who, unable to arrive at a satisfactory solution of communal problem, readily accepted the offer of the Premier Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, to arbitrate in the matter and declared their willingness to abide by his award?

Humiliating Surrender

The second report of the Minorities Committee of the Second Round Table Conference, dated Nov. 18, 1931, and signed "J. Ramsay MacDonald on behalf of the Committee" concludes with the following paragraph:

". . . and during the various discussions suggestions were made that the British Government should settle the dispute on its own authority. These suggestions, however, were accompanied by such important reservations that they afforded little prospect of any such decision securing the necessary harmony in the working, but the Prime Minister, as Chairman of the Committee, offered to act and give a decision of temporary validity, if he were requested to do so by every member of the Committee, signing an agreement to pledge himself to support his decision so as to enable the constitution to be put into operation, further efforts for an All-India Settlement being pursued in the meantime." This offer, the acceptance of which would have been considered by every self-respecting patriot as most humiliating, being an insult to his patriotism—as indeed Mahatma Gandhi considered it so at the time—was readily and gladly accepted by Dr. Moonje and his other Hindu friends, including Mr. M. R. Jayakar, as also by several Muslim and Sikh delegates to the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi, the sole representative of the Congress at the Conference, had refused to be a party to such a humiliating surrender of national self-respect and declined to put his signature to the letter addressed to the Premier asking for his arbitration. Dr. Moonje, having deliberately invited the Premier's arbitration, cannot legitimately complain that it goes against the interests of those whose cause he was championing. But that is exactly what he has been doing; and in order, to cover up his own blunders he seeks, most unfairly, to foist the blame on Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress! Mahatma Gandhi's speeches at the meetings of the Minorities Committee show conclusively that he was averse to seeking arbitration at the hand of either the British Government or a single British official like the Premier. On behalf of the Congress, he had placed before the Round Table Conference the formula of communal settlement which had been evolved by the Working Committee of the Congress in June 1931, but this formula did not seek the aid of a third party, especially that of the rulers, to bring about a communal settlement, in case the Congress solution was found unacceptable to any of the minorities. On the other hand, the Hindu Mahasabha, in the memorandum which it submitted to the Round Table Conference through its President, Dr. Moonje, had declared its willingness to refer the Hindu-Muslim problem to "individuals, or to a body like the League of Nations, who have dealt with such questions in the past." It was obviously, in pursuance of this policy that Dr. Moonje readily accepted the offer of the Premier—and fell into the trap cleverly set for him and his fellow-Hindu delegates.

Reaping The Whirlwind

Dr. Moonje's speeches, made even after his return to India, at the sittings of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference, held in Delhi in February 1932, show that his childish faith in the impartiality and wisdom of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had not diminished a whit. Again and again, Dr. Moonje reiterated there that he was agreeable to arbitration by the Premier, but not to a decision by the British Government as a whole. For Dr. Moonje and other Mahasabhaites to pretend now either that the Premier's settlement was not of their seeking or that it is not the "Premier's Award" but a "decision of the British Government" is to juggle with words—a game which will deceive no one. If the Hindu community has been humiliated and harmed in any way, the men responsible for the humiliation and harm are Dr. Moonje and his colleagues, who in persistent scorn of the Congress, elected to participate in the Round Table Conference and later, in spite of Mahatma Gandhiji's friendly warnings, sought the help of British officialdom to solve a problem which they themselves ought to have solved. Having sowed the wind, the Sabhaites are now reaping the whirl wind; and they have to thank themselves if their leaders have so badly let them down. But it is not yet too late. If the rank and file of the Mahasabha would only harken to the eloquent appeal of the venerable Panditji for a little more charity in thought, word and deed, towards other communities inhabiting this land and do not forget that it is the motherland not only of Hindus, but also of Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews and all others, then an amicable solution of the communal problem would be one of the easiest things on earth. The attitude of the Muslim communalists is, to no small extent, a bar to a settlement, but as the largest majority community in the land, the responsibility of the Hindus in this matter is, or should be, the greatest. It is they who should exercise the greatest measure of restraint as well as charity towards their neighbours.

C. P. B. MUST ANSWER

Interviewed at Delhi immediately after his return from Bombay Mr. Asaf Ali, a prominent member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, and very closely associated with its Secretariat, emphatically denied the conclusion of any Pact betwen the Board and the Democratic Swaraj Party. Reports in the Press have, however, persisted, on the other hand, to the effect that Messrs. Aney and Kelkar did conclude an agreement, or rather that through the good offices of Mr. Aney an understanding had been come to between Congressmen and Democrats of Maharashtra. These reports have now been capped by an announcement that the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party met at Bombay on Sunday and "ratified" the Pact. Repudiation by Mr. Asaf Ali and ratification by Messrs. Aney and Kelkar render it necessary that the Congress Parliamentary Board should authoritatively definte its position 'vis-a-vis' the Pact.

This has become all the more imperative in view of the resolutions passed by the Central Council. Democratic Swarajist candidates are to accept the discipline of the Board "if the same are accepted by the Congress Parliamentary Board." It is obvious that the Democrats reject, in advance, the pledge drawn up by the Congress Board. And the preceding resolution "declares that the Pact does not in any way prevent the Democratic Swaraj Party from carrying on propaganda in regard to any of its own special programme such as the Communal Award, the question of Indian States' Subjects, Debt Redemption Scheme etc." Reservations indicated above directly conflict with the pledge and programme of the Board as officially approved by the Working Committee. It would be absurd for the Board to enter into an agreement with the Democratic Swaraj Party on the above conditions as it would be if it were to seek an alliance with similar reservations with, say, the Muslim Conference.

THE PROPHET'S DAY

The participation by numerous non-Muslims in the Prophet's Day celebrations in India and elsewhere is a sign of the world's growing recognition of the grandeur of the Arabian Prophet's life and teachings. In her fervent appreciation of the greatness of Islam at the Prophet's Day meeting in Bombay Mrs. Sarojini Naidu echoed the feelings of innumerable non-Muslims in India. Indeed the teachings of Prophet Mohamed and of all other great prophets are for the whole world, and the world as a whole cannot fail to be the better for their being properly understood, appreciated and applied to men's day-to-day lives. But it is a tragedy that many of even those who profess to be the Prophet's special followers fail to understand the real and inward meaning of his teachings and fail, to a great extent, to act up to them. If Muslims conscientiously strive to emulate his example and to live up to his preachings, they will need no better safeguard to help them play their due part in the history of the world.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Indian Criminal Appeals

(By N. H. P.)

Some time ago, the public in India was shocked to hear that an Indian prisoner, convicted of murder, was hanged, though notification on his behalf to the Local Government had been timely given of his intention to appeal to the Privy Council. An unfortunate miscarriage of justice had thus occurred. In February last, a Bombay Government Notification was issued stating that in the Bombay Presidency, intimation of intention to appeal to the Privy Council in the case of a prisoner under sentence of death, should be addressed to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay and that in future, communications of this nature which may be addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy or to any officer of the Government of India, will be ignored.

Writing to a daily contemporary, a former member of the Indian Civil Service offered the following apologia for the occurrence: (1) "Petitions from condemned prisoners in India for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council are invariably put in at the eleventh hour," owing "to the ingrained habit of the Indian litigant to delay till the last minute." (2) "The Privy Council have again and again stressed the futility of these applications for leave to appeal in the case of prisoners from India, and have laid it down that they will not interfere unless the decision is contrary to the dictates of natural justice." (3) "This can hardly ever be the case, seeing that the Sessions Judge, the High Court, the Governor, and

(Continued on page 8).

LESSON OF THE STRIKE

The Strikers Fought Bravely; But The Collapse Of Strike Is Due Largely To Ugly Squabbles Among Strike Leaders

(By K. F. NARIMAN)

I

The truth must be admitted that, fortunately for the owners, but most unfortunately for the workers, the great textile strike has fizzled out, without yielding any material results to the long victimised sufferers. Now the mill-area presents a different spectacle; in some places, the situation is even reversed; instead of the strikers assembling in front of the mills, either to carry on mass picketing or to prevent black-legs from trespassing into their places, crowds of the same workers, collect in front of some mill gates, seeking admission into that very prohibited area, into which till recently they were preventing others from entering; their looks are crest-fallen, sullen; there are visible signs of suppressed anger on their faces; they curse their helpless lot and feel oppressed at the idea that starvation and hunger has at last compelled them to surrender.

Still be it said to their credit that they fought for weeks against heavy odds, very bravely and heroically.

One-Sided Struggle

In such a one-sided struggle the result was a foregone conclusion. 'They would venture though they would fail' was the war-cry with which they started. Indeed, it was surprising to many that under such adverse and difficult circumstances, they were able to hold out so long. All the wealth, power, resources, State-assistance and authorities' co-operation, was on one side. As against such a powerful combination, a large crowd, disorganised, ill-provided, hemmed in from both sides by the Police and the Capitalists, and without any fund or resources to fall back upon, they maintained their struggle at a fairly high pitch, till inevitable circumstances compelled them to yield.

Workers' Solidarity

Even this dark episode has its brighter aspect. It demonstrated most convincingly that common suffering and grievances bring people of all creeds, castes and religions into one indivisible separate economic group; the Mussalmans of Madanpura, the Harijans of Arthur Road and all caste Hindus of DeLisle Road and other areas, stood arm-in-arm together, hunger and want being the most effective cementing bond facing the common foe, struggling together to improve the lot of all, common interest serving as the most forceful unifying factor.

Will the educated and so-called upper-class politicians learn a lesson from these supposed illiterate and rustic workers and similarly show a united front against a common opponent for the general progress and advancement of the country and the Nation?

Leaders' Squabbles

The solidarity and unity amongst the workers contrasted sadly with the tragic disastrous dissensions and splits amongst the leaders of the movement.

As long as they observed the convention to submerge their separate party labels and worked harmoniously together for the common benefit of all workers in the Joint Strike Committee, the struggle was maintained at a wonderfully high and effective level; but how could any one expect the morale, discipline, solidarity and confidence to remain in the rank and file, when such scandalous and disgraceful scenes were witnessed in the meetings of the Strike Committee as to necessitate the summoning of police to restore peace and order? From the date of that deplorable incident, began the turn of the tide in the opposite direction and the downward march commenced. The psychological effect on mass mind was inevitable and natural; confusion and uncertainty reigned supreme and in sheer disgust and despair they again gradually turned to the mill-gates, and thus began the rot that ended in practically complete surrender. Such irresponsible and callous attitude of of the leaders concerned, at such a critical juncture of the struggle, deserves severest condemnation. If they were unable to discharge their onerous duties and responsibilities in the same efficient and smooth manner as the original Strike Committee and its successors, they should have all resigned in a body, and made room for better individuals, rather than make such a miserable exhibition of themselves. From that date, instead of the heroic deeds of pickets, striving against the black-legs or glorious accounts of workers' up-hill efforts against the devices of owners, we were treated, through the press, to the most unedifying and almost nauseating details about petty squabbles and quarrels of this group of leaders with that. Instead of facing the common opponent, standing shoulder to shoulder as hitherto, one 'Lalbavtawalla' was rushing at the throat on another, the orders and directions of one section were immediately countermanded by another faction, and accusations and counter-accusations, charges and counter-charges, slandering and back-biting, became the order of the day. Thus, what the Capitalist owners were not able to secure by all their propaganda for weeks, what the State was not able to

(Continued on page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FASCISM AND FRANCE.

Fairly serious week-end riots are reported from all over France as illustrative of the increasing tension between the Fascists and Anti-Fascists The inevitable struggle appears to be coming to a crisis sooner than has been generally anticipated. The Fascists and quasi-Fascists are not unorganised. They are, indeed, dangerously strong, as revealed by disturbances over the Stavisky scandals And the present Government, which is chauvinistic in tendency, constitutes, by reason of its very existence, a moral encouragement to them. But the Socialists are also well-organised and on their guard. Herein lies some hope for France and Europe. Otherwise, French Fascism resurgent will play worse havoc with peace than even German Nazism.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

Malik Khuda Bux of the Frontier Province is an M. L. C. and is not connected in any way with the Congress movement. But he also has entered—and quite rightly—a protest against Government's refusal to denotify the Red Shirt organisation. Having acknowledged it as a regular branch of the Congress, "the Government," as the Malik pointedly observes, "ought to have quoted specific instances, if it had any, to show that the said organisation had taken some other lines than the one laid down by the Congress ....." Government did not do so and do not evidently propose to do so. The conclusion is obvious. They are reluctant to face the Red Shirts.

REASON FOR THE CONTRAST.

The full text of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's speech at the International Labour Conference at Geneva on "Labour Conditions in India," published in these columns yesterday, will be read with interest by all Indians. It presents a lurid picture of the still depressing conditions in India in contrast with the improvement in many other countries of the world. This contrast Mr. Mehta realistically attributes to the fact that "India is the one country in the world which is attacked not only by the world depression, but from within by the Government, which operates our currency and exchange mechanism to our disadvantage." Mr. Mehta challenges the Government of India to deny or disprove the facts and figures cited by him. But we do not believe the challenge will be accepted, as the facts and figures are largely quoted from the latest Budget Speech of Sir George Schuster himself.

SHAUKAT ALI'S RESPONSIBILITY.

As was to be expected, Maulana Shaukat Ali's congratulations to the Working Committee for which he particularly visited Mani Bhuvan have been well received by the Indian public. And the high hopes that the Maulana has raised thereby is evidenced not only by Gandhiji's reported reference to the former's capacious "pocket" but also by the views expresed by the Karachi Congress leader, Mr. Sidhva, who says: "A new chapter, therefore, in the history of our struggle has been opened by the decision of the Working Committee bringing Maulana Shaukat Ali to our side, which is a happy augury." Because of these high expectations a great responsibility rests on Maulana Shaukat Ali. But with his dynamic energy and talent for intensive concentration the Maulana is capable of vindicating himself. Meanwhile we wish him success in his contest with Moulvi Sir Md. Yaqub.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM EXECUTIVE.

As a sequel to the recent separation of the Executive and the Judiciary in the Hyderabad State, the State Government has attempted to define precisely the respective powers of the two departments. The Government's decisions in this matter are based on the recommendations of a special committee appointed to investigate the whole subject; and it is gratifying to note the committee's finding that " the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary has not militated against the Judiciary discharging its duties satisfactorily." But some of the recommendations of the committee give one the impression that the separation has not gone far enough. Moreover, the reform, so far as it is being tried, will not signify much in a State where there is no popular legislature.

Press Views

Reserve Bank

But, after all is said and done, the Government in India are but a limb of Whitehall. Our friends in Simla may propose; but the disposal is in London. I have no materials from which I could judge the reaction which Sir Osborne has produced in India Office circles. Sir Cecil Keisch was, at one time, put forward (so I understand) by the Secretary of State as a good selection for the Governorship. Possibly, if only the India Office were the final authority in this matter, Sir Cecil would have the brightest chance. But there can be no doubt that Sir Samuel Hoare, strong as he is, will have to take the counsel of the Governor of the Bank of England. So far as Mr. Montague Norman is concerned, he will be, I am confident, all for Sir Osborne. He and Sir Basil Blackett had a lot to do with the original selection of Sir Osborne and his appointment as the Managing-Governor-designate of the Reserve Bank in 1926-27. The relations between Mr. Norman and Sir Osborne have become, in these six years, more and more intimate. If I remember right, Mr. Norman has recognised the status of both the Imperial Bank and Sir Osborne in such measure as to allot a room in the Bank of England premises to Sir Osborne, while the latter spends any time in London. Mr. Kershaw of the Bank of England, who was on a visit to India last cold weather, must also have had ample opportunities of knowing, first hand, the unique position which Sir Osborne holds in the Indian banking world, the esteem which he enjoys alike in European and Indian business circles, and the thorough confidence which his colleagues on the Board of the Imperial Bank repose in him. It seems to me, therefore, that Mr. Montague Norman would use all his influence to prevail upon Sir Osborne to accept the governorship.—Evesdropper in "Indian Finance."

Maximum Pressure

The failure of the Swarajist taught its own lesson, and that lesson has been carefully laid to heart by the new Swaraj Party and the Congress. There is therefore, every reason to hope that whatever else the future may have in store for the country, the history of the ineffective and admittedly harmful boycott of the Legislatures will not repeat itself. The path of duty is plain before the Swaraj Party and the Congress and that is, as they themselves seem to have realised, to capture as many seats in the Legislatures as they possibly can and to complete the constructive programme amplified in the manner and along the lines suggested in the Press. It is only by doing so that they can hope to bring the maximum pressure to bear upon the British Government to make it concede India's national demand.—"Tribune."

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah considers that "It is no good saying in season and out season that Government have been exploiting the differences between the two communities."

We hope he means that monotony dulls consciousness.

* * * *

"We must" he proceeded, "however, first of all set our house in order."

Fine. But where IS "Our" house?

* * * *

Fascist Trouble Brewing In France

Famous already for her grape wines, is France going in for scrape-spirits?

* * * *

Doctor Moonje advocates a policy of "wait and see" on the part of Democratic Swarajists until such time as Congress definitely defined its attitude towards the Communal Award.

Could we, we wonder, counsel for his personal adoption a policy of "wait and see" until Congress has achieved freedom for himself and his fellow-countrymen?

* * * *

As a tribute to the ex-Mayor of Calcutta for having started the Mayor's earthquake fund, the new colony on the earthquake ruins at Laheria Serai has been named the Mayor's Colony.

The Colony was recently declared open but no Mayor of Calcutta was present at the function. It was a pity no invitation was issued to the first citizen of Calcutta or the function would have been considerably enlivened by the presence of rival claimants and their supporters.

* * * *

What Is True "Culture"?

Something Mr. Satyamurti tried to explain in a long lecture. Generally it is our own. And we are ready to press and defend it by brute force if necessary.

* * * *

One of the main objects of the Hindu Mahasabha, according to Sir Govindrao Pradhan, is "to promote good feelings between the Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them with a view to evolve a united and self-governing Indian nation."

Seems as if Sir Govindrao is changing over from a practised lawyer to a pioneer in some new science of homoeopathic psychology.

* * * *

Can The Irish Question Be Settled? Asks a head line.

Well, yes and no. It depends on what exactly one means by a settlement of the Irish question. De Valera and J. H. Thomas, for instance, can't be expected to agree on this point.

One way, as you remember, of settling the Irish question—incidentally also of the War Debt question—suggested in the Commons, was to hand over the Free State to U. S. A. But it was immediately explained away as a sort of professional joke.

* * * *

Germany With Her Mask Off.

The more effectively to show off the Nazi uniform.

* * * *

"If the Congress Parliamentary Board or the Congress Working Committee imagines, that their Bombay resolution is going to give any kind of satisfaction to Muslim India, they are sadly mistaken."

Since the "Muslim India" referred to above is the one who thinks once a week in the columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette," we are not surprised.

* * * *

Uncle Charlie (handing his nephew a dol.. bill)—Now be careful with that money, Jimmie. Remember the old saying, "a fool and his money are soon parted."

Jimmie—Yes. Uncle Charlie, but I want to thank you for parting with it just the same.

AUSTRALIA'S SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE AT LORDS

Lose Match By Innings And 38 Runs

VERITY HAS FIELD DAY

England	*1st Innings*	*440*
Australia	*1st Innings*	*284*
Australia	*Following on*	*118*

Australia were all out in their Second Innings for 118 runs. England thus won the Second Test Match by an Innings And 38 runs.

Due to heavy rain during the week end the wicket had been badly affected. It rained even just before the start, and the play commenced a little later than usual.

The wicket was soft at the top, but hard underneath and was tricky. It suited Verity and he was almost unplayable on Monday.

The Australians made a confident start, but the collapse started soon and wickets began to fall in quick succession. The fear that a follow-on might be forced on them made the atmosphere very tense.

Chipperfild put up a gallantt fight, but against the bad pitch things turned out to be hopeless. The whole side was out for 284 runs, being 156 runs behind England.

Following on, Australia was faced with early disaster and one wicket after another fell, at one time 3 wickets falling for addition of no runs at all.

At 5-51 the innings came to a close with Australia's score at 118. Thus England won the Se ond Test Match by an innings and 38 runs.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 25.

When the game in the Test match at the Lords was resumed to-day, Australia made a disastrous start, losing the wickets of Brown, McCabe and Darling for 12 runs. At 11-46 the score was 205 for 5 wickets.

BROWN CAUGHT.

Woodfull had a very heavy roller put on the wicket, but little moisture was brought up. Rain ceased at 10-55 and players came out punctually at 11, but before even the first ball was bowled McCabe successfully appealed against the light.

Play was, however, begun shortly after and at the time of cabling score was 203 for three, Brown being caught by Ames off Bowes when this batsman had only added two to his overnight total.

TRICKY WICKET

Both ends were sawdusted. Light improved and then 20,000 spectators getting restless, started shouting, clapping and whistling. Umpires came out at 11-15 amid a storm of cheering. Bowes and Verity started bowling, McCabe with a slip boundary sent up 202 on board after the Australian innings had lasted 190 minutes.

The batsmen looked confident but the fact that pitch was going tricky was quickly evidenced when Brown snicked one from Bowes which nipped up very fast and was held by Ames standing back. This wicket fell at 203. Brown had been batting for 195 minutes and hit fourteen times to the boundary.

DARLING OUT FOR DUCK.

McCabe was joined by Darling. The in-coming batsman tried to pull Verity, but was beaten by a spin. The ball flew off the edge of the bat and sailed gently in the air and dropped into the waiting hands of Sutcliffe at short fine leg two yards from the wicket. McCabe (not out) 34 and Darling was out for duck.

Yet another wicket fell at the interval of a run when McCabe was caught at short second slip. It was again Verity who did the damage. The ball popped up suddenly.

Chipperfield and Bromley now came together, and they were not out with 7 and 4 respectively with the total at 215 for 5.

VERITY PLAYS HAVOC.

Chipperfield and Bromley carried the score from 205 to 218 before the sixth wicket fell.

Bromley was almost caught at shortleg before he drove Verity straight to the boundary. Chipperfield scored some good runs off Bowes who was sending down some real kickers, but every ball from Verity was vicious in spin and perfect in length. Geary relieved Bowes and then Bromley glanced a turning ball to be smartly snapped up at short fine-leg off Verity.

A GALLANT STAND.

Australia were caught on a typical Verity wicket. The Yorkshireman was almost unplayable. Oldfield who joined Chipperfield at the fall of Bromley's wicket was uncomfortable and twice was almost bowled being late for Verity's fast one. The two runs off the edge of his bat were too wide for Hammond. This caused Wyatt to move another man into the slips for Verity. Leyland now relieved Geary and the attack was thus in the hands of left-handers. Chipperfield was making a gallant stand. With a beautiful squarecut to the boundary off a short one from Leyland Chipperfield brought score to 229.

KING TALKS TO PLAYERS.

The crowd stood bareheaded and clapped enthusiastically as His Majesty the King walked down the pavilian steps. The players were presented to the King who chatted with down the pavilion steps. The Woodfull, Bradman, Oldfield and Wyatt.

Everyone was asking: "Would Australia save a follow on"? They appeared to have a fighting chance, while Chipperfield was playing as confidently as he was doing. Verity who had been kept on at the pavilion end for 75 minutes—his figures for this spell being 10|3|19|3—was now changed over to the nursery end.

HIT ON LEG.

Hammond bowling round the wicket struck Chipperfield on the leg. The latter waltzed round in pain for one for two minutes had drink and then straight drove Hammond finely to the boundary. Verity was again changed over, returning at the pavilion end where he was now coming off very quickly. Oldfield with three to mid-on sent up 242 on board when the Australian innings had lasted 275 minutes.

INVALUABLE STAND.

Verity tempted Oldfield to come out. One ball asked to be hit and Oldfield promptly did so to the off boundary, but in Verity's next over the Australian wicket-keeper was caught at the second slip off Verity's faster ball, Sutcliffe holding high a right-handed catch. Oldfield was at the wicket for 40 minutes and gave Chipperfield an invaluable stand. Chipperfield (not out) 27 and Oldfield 23.

Farnes was often at fault. He should have caught a hard chance offered to him by Chipperfield when he was 28. Grimmett twice placed Bowes through the slips to the boundary and then played on. Lunch interval was taken at the fall of Grimmett's wicket.

ALL OUT FOR 284.

Resumption was made in a tense atmosphere, because Australia were threatened with a follow on with only the wickets of O'Reilly and Wall to fall. Bowes and Verity were the bowlers chosen to complete the work. Bowes sent down all six balls on the leg-side to O'Reilly who began by lifting the ball just beyond Hendren's reach. In Verity's next over O'Reilly in attempting to drive the ball out of the ground had his wicket spread-eagled. The field now closed in for Wall who was out to the second ball. In trying to play Verity back he was struck on the pads. The Australian innings thus ended for 284.

Australia Follows On

Failing to save a follow on by just 7 runs, Australia were sent in again to make 156 runs to save an innings defeat. Bowes and Farnes commenced the attack at 2-45 p.m. Farnes was still lacking his Nottingham fire. A cautious start was made, the first quarter of an hour's play producing only 10 runs. Brown then hooked Bowes and Walters at long leg who coolly took a dropping catch.

The first wicket fell at 10.

Almost immediately McCabe came in Bowes sent his off-stump flying, but the roar of delight from the crowd died down when it was realised that it was a no-ball.

DISASTER AGAIN.

Australia again fared disastrously. Verity being as difficult to play as ever. After Brown was out at 10, McCabe went at 43 and Australia suffered another blow when Bradman was out at 57 for 13. He was caught at the wicket.

Chipperfield was batting for 130 minutes. Australia's innings lasted 235 minutes. Verity to-day had the following figures:—22|9|37|6.

WOODFUL HIT ON CHEST.

Bradman skied Verity into long field, sending up 51 in 75 minutes. Bradman was not forcing runs, but batted as though he was determined to stay. But just when he was playing a solid game, he made terrible hash of an intended pull to the boundary. The ball flew from the bat and Ames made the easiest of catches. Bradman was batting for half-hour. Woodfull was struck on the chest by a kicker from Hammond, but went on stolidly. He showed great ability in playing the leg bowling. Darling surprised Verity's leg-trap fielders by piercing them with lightninglike shot. At tea score was 73 for 3 wickets, Woodfull and Darling batting.

COLLAPSE BEGINS.

Woodfull scored some quick runs off Hammond on resumption but Verity keeping a troublesome length with plenty of spin on every ball started the sensational collapse. A fast leg-break went off the shoulder of Woodfull's bat to Hammond at second slip, and then Hammond uprooted Darling's off-stump. These two wickets fell at 94. Then three wickets fell at ninety-five. Bromley jumped into Verity and drove him hard, only to be caught beautifully by the bowler. Oldfield was out l.b.w. to one which kept very low.

And the third man to be out at 95 was Grimmett who played back to leg-break which came very fast off the pitch. The resultant catch was splendily held left-handed by Hammond at shortslip. Verity took these three wickets in one over. Crowd was hysterical with excitement. Woodfull was batting altogether for two hours.

Chipperfield was unruffled and glanced Hammond to send up 101 after the Australian innings had lasted 135 minutes.

CLOSING SCENES.

Chipperfield was caught low at the first slip. He was batting for 40 minutes. Verity finished off the match and the magnificent performance at 5-50 p.m., Hendren catching Wall at forward short leg. Australia's second innings lasted 170 minutes. Usual enthusiasm was displayed at the end of the game. Thousands gathered in front of the pavilion demanding the appearance of Wyatt and Verity and gave them a magnificent ovation.

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Woodfull b Bowes	22
Brown, c Ames, b Bowes	105
Bradman, c and b Verity	36
McCabe, c Hammond b Verity	34
Darling, c Sutcliffe b Verity	0
Chipperfield (not out)	37
Bromley, c Geary, b Verity	4
Oldfield c Sutcliffe, b Verity	23
Grimmett b Bowes	9
O'Reilly b Verity	4
Wall l.b.w. b Verity	0
Extras	10
Total	284

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	12	3	43	0
Bowes	31	5	98	3
Geary	22	4	56	0
Verity	36	15	61	7
Hammond	4	1	6	0
Leyland	4	1	10	0

AUSTRALIAN—(2nd Innings.)

Woodfull c Hammond b Verity	43
Brown, c Waters, b Bowes	2
McCabe c Hendren, b Verity	19
Bradman, c Ames b Verity	13
Darling b Hammond	10
Chipperfield c Geary b Verity	14
Bromley c and b Verity	1
Oldfield l.b.w. b Verity	0
Grimmett c Hammond b Verity	9
O'Reilly (not out)	3
Wall, c Hendren b Verity	1
Extras	7
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	M.	O.	R.	W
Bowes	14	4	24	1
Farnes	4	2	6	0
Verity	22.3	8	43	8
Hammond	13	0	38	1

The Prince of Malaka (Right) who opened the birthday celebrations of the Prophet of Islam snapped along with Dr. Khalid Sheldrake at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Brahmaputra Rising

Flood Havoc In Interior Of Assam.

GAUHATI, June 25.

Reports of havoc caused by flood are daily pouring in from the interior. At Satpukhali and Kulchi a large number houses were washed away and innumerable cattle swept away. Loss of several human lives also is reported.

River Brahmaputra is still rising abonormally. A steam ferry boat at Gauhati has been sent to Nowgong with rations under orders of the Deputy Commissioner, where the loss is comparatively heavier.—United Press.

FLOODS IN SUSANG

MYMENSHINGH, June 25.

Reports received to-day about flood at Susang, show the entire area near about Susang is still under water which caused immense damage to the locality. Landscape has been considerably changed, and new channels have been created by the onrush of water. Many people have been rendered homeless and have taken refuge in the palace of the Maharaja of Susang.

The scarcity of food is keenly felt. The entire stock of Chira (fired rice) of this town has been purchased and immediately despatched to the affected area.—United Press

GOMTI CAUSES BREACHES

COMMILLA, June 25.

Due to incessant rain for the last few days, the embankment of river Gomti gave way with the result, the entire area round the breach is under water.

The standing crops in Sadar Laksama and Chawddagram thana have been practicly destroyed. A report from north Tipperah says that practically the whole area has been inundated, and there is no prospect for the next harvest.—United Press.

FLOOD HAVOC IN AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, June 25.

Heavy floods in the territory of Kaisar, Afghanistan, have taken a toll of twelve lives, carried away 5,803 heads of cattle and swept off five houses besides quantities of grain. Government have taken prompt steps to help the distressed.

About 42,000 fruit trees were planted at Mazarsharif, Afghanistan, in the beginning of Spring.—A.P.

UPPER ASSAM SEGREGATED

GAUHATI, June 25.

The latest reports about the flood situation show that the Railway line between Chaparmukh and Lumding, a distance of nearly 58 miles, is under three feet of water with the result that the whole of upper Assam is segregated from the rest of the country.

Forest Officer, Raghu Mahanta, is reported to have been carried away while crossing a stream near Kulchi.

Hundreds of dead bodies are seen floating down the Brahmaputra.—United Press.

THE LAST TIME

Human Cannonball's Tragic Fate

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, June 25.

"Decidedly this must be the last time," murmured M. Gaston Richard, the human cannonball reluctantly yielding to the entreaties to give one more performance. Richard was fired from the cannon, a moment later hurled out, fell short of the net, broke his spine, fractured his skull and died within a few minutes. Richard had recently declared that he was determined to abandon the dangerous performance and escape the fate of the originator of the human bullet act, Zachim, who was killed in Germany two years ago. £

BURMESE HOUSEHOLDS FINED

RANGOON, June 25.

As a result of official enquiries into the recent trouble between Arakanese and Chittagonians in Mozi Island, Rathedaung, township, Akyab, a fine of Rs. 1,170 has been imposed on 233 households in Nyaungbinle village tract for suppressing evidence in a criminal case with the burning of Sabyingyi village, the fine to be paid as compensation for loss, says an official press communique. Proposals for the imposition of a punitive police on villages in Mozi Island are awaited by Government.—A. P.

No Inflationary Purpose In Administration Of Silver Policy

Treasury Will Regulate Purchases Of Metal To Avoid Speculative Rise In Price

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The administration of silver policy has no inflationary purpose, according to authoritative spokesmen who state that the Treasury for the present will issue now silver certificates only to an amount equal to the purchase price of silver which it acquires. The Administration is anxious not to disturb the public confidence in currency, therefore it does not intend to exercise its highly inflationary right to issue certificates of an amount equal to the statutory value of 1 dollar 29 cents per ounce of silver which it buys.

Since the new policy has been implemented, it is believed that 100,000,000 ounces of silver have been bought at a cost of 50,000,000 dollars provided out of the 2,000,000,000 Stabilisation Fund.

It is understood that these purchases will be continued until at least a further 1,000,000,000 ounces are acquired, but the Treasury will regulate them so as to avoid a possible rapid speculative rise in the price of the metal.—Reuter's Extra Special.

U. S. AMBASSADOR IN AIR CRASH

Pilot And Passenger Crawl From Wreckage Grinning

(SPECIAL CABLE)

MOSCOW, June 24.

An aeroplane carrying the USA ambassador, Mr. Bullitt, to Leningrad to meet his twelve year old daughter, Anna, crashed owing to engine failure while landing at the Leningrad aerodrome this afternoon.

The machine overturned in a swamp. Mr. Bullitt and the pilot the American flyer Lieutenant White escaped unhurt, and crawled from the wreckage grinning.

It was the ambassador's personal plane in which he had made trips to various parts of Russia.

THE MUSSOLINI WAY

Saving In Public Expenditure

(Special Cable.)

ROME, June 25.

Mussolini has adopted a simple expedient to save 600 million lire in public expenditure. He has instructed all departments to classify the expenditure under three headings, "indispensable," "necessary" and "useful". The Duce has scrapped the "useful" section and pruned the "necessary."

U. P. LIBERALS

Preparing For Assembly Elections

ALLAHABAD, June 25.

The forthcoming Assembly elections formed the subject of discussion at a meeting of the United Provinces Liberal Association yesterday, Mr. Chintamani presiding. The consensus of opinion was that as many liberals as possible should contest seats and the Association should give them all the support it could. The meeting decided to raise funds for the purpose.

Appeals were made to Mr. Chintamani, Pandit Kunzru and Dr. Ashtana to allow themselves to be nominated. Those present, however, learnt with regret that in the present state of his health in which doctors had ordered rest for at least four months, Mr. Chintamani could not contest the election. Pandit Kunzru has not yet given his consent but it is hoped he will be persuaded to stand. Dr. Asthana has no intention of contesting.—A.P.

Muslim Jatha For Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, June 25.

A Muslim Jatha clad in red shirts numbering nearly 500 arrived here from Jullundur this afternoon. They were carrying flags and about a hundred of them were on bicycles. They paraded the city and the bazar.—A.P

HARDIN'S RECORD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LOS ANGELES, June 25.

Hardin's time low hurdles electrically timed was 23.1/6 seconds which is outside the world's record of 23 seconds. It unlikely Hardin's watch time 22.7/10 will be allowed to stand.

HITLER'S BOLD PROPHECY

Chancellor Says Nazi Movement Would Last For 1,000 Years

LONDON, June 25.

Declaring that the Nazi Movement would last a thousand years Herr Hitler in an interview with the "News Chronicle" warned those seeking to use National-Socialism to achieve their own ends. He said that the loyalty of his followers remained undiminished, and his hopes of last year were more than fulfilled.

He threatened counter-measures to the foreign boycott of the German goods, adding that, if necessary, the German ban on imports would substitute coal and oil for petrol and artificial cotton for cotton.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 25.

"The Government of India is being kept in touch with the developments likely to affect the Indian export trade in consequence of the projected setting up of the Clearing House for Anglo-German trade," said Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons in reply to Mr. Fuller.

Replying to the Duchess of Atholl Sir Samuel Hoare stated that he approved of the decision taken by the Government of India in 1932 to revive soon, as the financial conditions sufficiently improved, the Central Advisory Board of Education as the most useful and economical means of enabling the Government of India and the Provincial Governments to formulate a comprehensive policy of educational development.

Replying to Mr. Bernays Sir Samuel Hoare detailed the steps taken to prevent a repetition of the execution of Lahore in December when the official letter of postponement was delayed. Sir Samuel Hoare thought that all possible precautions are now being taken, but would watch the position carefully. Sir Samuel Hoare informed the Duchess of Atholl that his approval was not required for the appointment by the Government of India of a Central Marketing Officer from Britain for agricultural produce.

The Duchess of Atholl drew attention to the statement of the Resident of Mysore to a meeting of the representatives of the Bangalore Municipality that partial retrocession of the station was decided by the Government of India.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had seen a newspaper report to this effect, but did not think anything said was intended to convey the final decision taken. He understood that the question was still under discussion.—Reuter.

KAPURTHALA ARRESTS.

KAPURTHALA, June 25.

The Muslim Jatha when parading the bazar was stopped by the military near Jalookhana where about thirty arrests were made. Subsequently the Jatha was persuaded to go back to Jullunder.

5th JAMU & KASHMIR STATE EXHIBITION, SRINAGAR

Opens on 5th September, 1934.

Visitors will find it a most entertaining occasion for holiday programme.

Readers' Views

Release Labour Leaders

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Labour leaders who have been detained under the Ordinance have not yet been released. To start with, the application of the Ordinance to Labour being itself very doubtful, the causes which led to the application and wholesale arrest have also disappeared. The strike has fizzled out. The men have gone to work and the G. K. U. Strike Committee has also officially called off the strike. To keep the Labour leaders in jail any longer virtually amounts to penalty, which is always imposed over and above the fine. The round-up in itself during the strike was no less than a fine and now to keep them in jail is still worse and, as stated above, amounts to a penalty for ever having championed the cause of Labour. Will the Government officials look into the matter?—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

Schools And Civics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Civics or citizenship ought to be taught to our children. This is a necessity for the living of a fuller and richer life. The best way to secure direct instruction on matters affecting the ordinary duties, which the children of today will in due course be called upon to perform is to arrange a series of lectures by responsible teachers of the subject.

The dull, dry and the identical routine of most schools of the Presidency is a matter of serious concern for the modern educationist. Every year schools come and go like bubbles in the monsoon. This year nearly half a dozen schools are opened in the city and I doubt very much whether they will live upto the break of the next monsoon. The reasons are not far to seek. There is no originality, no life in these schools just like in any other department. The teaching of civics will help the younger and the older generation in the distinction of good and bad so far as our institutions are concerned.—Yours, etc.

General Education Academy 65, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay 2.
June 24 1934.

HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

Matriculation Results

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Matriculation results of the Bombay University were out as usual on 31st May of nearly twenty-thousand candidates who appeared at the examination, nearly more than half the number has failed. Of these failures there are some cases which deserve careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the University. There are some condonation cases which fall within the Condonation Ordinance where candidates fall short by flimsy fractions, such as .4, .2, 4/9, etc., to make up the deficiency in their required total.

It is really sad and pitiable if such candidates are made to suffer for one full year. It is the usual practice in all the civilized countries of the world that in accounts, mathematics and all other calculations, fractions which are more than half are taken as the next round figure. It is a case of sound logic and reasoning and it would in no way defeat the aims and ideals of education if the University grants the benefit of a fraction to these poor victims.

The University might think it a question of prestige if some of the results are to be re-declared. But in all fairness and justice to the cause of education, it would be no humiliation or loss of prestige but it would be an act of generosity, if the required favour is shown to such cases. I hope the University, which is the custodian of culture and education, will not close the gates of her sacred precincts against some of the unfortunate candidates who fairly deserve such a concession.—Yours, etc.,

June 20.

X. Y. Z.

A Separate Province For Kerala

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The coming session of the Assembly will further discuss Mr. Ranga Iyer's resolution recommending the creation of a separate Malabar Province. When Mr. Ranga Iyer moved the Assembly on this question on a previous occasion he was not precise as to the extent of the Province he had in view. The need for such a definition is keenly felt, because, as I shall presently show there has been a great deal of bungling about the Province in respect of which a claim has been advanced. Malabar has been taken by outsiders to mean the tract of land extending from Cape Comorin to Gokarnam, that is, the country the Malayalees call Kerala. Malabar, according to our definition, is a District in the Madras Presidency and comprises Kerala minus the States of Travancore and Cochin. Thus it will be seen that the denotation of Malabar is confusing. Mr. Ranga Iyer being a Malayalee might have used the word Malabar in its Malayalee sense. It is not impossible at the same time that he might have, having been called upon to move a preeminently Non-Malayalee audience, used the word in the sense in which outsiders usually use it. Mr. Thampan who opposed Mr. Ranga Iyer's motion was right when he said in effect that public opinion had not asserted itself in favour of a Malabar Province. It is a fact that not a single public body in Malabar (allow me to call it British Kerala) has expressed itself in favour of a Malabar Province. On the other hand the Malabar District Board and a few of the Taluq Boards (before their abolition) in Malabar had passed resolutions demanding the constitution of a Kerala Province. The late Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. R. M. Palat on whom Mr. Ranga seemed to have relied in connection with his present move, have invariably always demanded a Kerala Province. In fact, Mr. R. M. Palat's resolution in the Madras Legislative Council, which by the way was voted down, demanded a separate Kerala Province. Writing on one occasion on the question, Mr. R. M. Palat went to the extend of stating:—"Just as while dealing with the Andhra and the Karnataka Provinces the speakers put stress only on the Districts in this (Madras) Presidency, although Andhradesa is partly in the Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore and Karnataka is partly in Mysore State, so also I referred to that part of Kerala within this Presidency only..... You might as well ask me when I said Malabar I intended leaving out the Kasargod Taluq of South Kanara or even a still larger portion of Kanara, or again part of the Nilgiri District which again formed part of Malabar. When we in India say 'The English' we generally mean all the inhabitants of the British Islands although the term is not applicable to the inhabitants of Scotland or Wales or Ireland or the Channel Islands. You must also remember that my letter (to the press) was primarily addressed to a Non-Malayalee audience, who speak of All-Kerala generally as Malabar and its inhabitants as Malayalees'. All this apologetic explanation was aroused in consequence of an inadvertant use by Mr. R. M. Palat of the word Malabar while dealing with Kerala. When it is learnt further that Malayalees do not use Keraia to denote the British Indian District of Malabar it is easy to explain the resolutions passed by the local boards in Malabar, demanding a separate Kerala Province. Thus strictly speaking Mr. Ranga Iyer was wrong when he assumed that his move for the creation of a Malabar Province had the support of public opinion in Malabar. And literally Mr. Thampan was right when he represented Malabar as not feeling enthusiastic over a Malabar Province.

Now, entering into the spirit of the move, it has to be conceded that, though the ideal of a Kerla Province has been long cherished, there is a section of Malayalees who hold that as the first instalment in the formation of a Kerala Province the District of Malabar has to be separated from the Madras Presidency; Travancore Cochin and Malabar afterwards uniting in a Kerala Federation within the Indian Federation. But it is very doubtful, whether in the transitional stage Malabar would be able to maintain itself as a full-fledged Province. The financial implications of a Kerala Province, whether federal or republican, has not yet been fully explored and the Nehru Report was non-committal on the question in view of the lack of sufficient date. It may however safely be assumed that a Kerala Province would not when constituted lack in the required financial resources. Cultural linguistic and kindred claims are all on the side of a Kerala Province. Public opinion in Malabar has, as shown above, sufficiently strongly asserted itself in favour of a Kerala Province. The last session of the Travancore Youth Conference passed a resolution in favour of a Kerala Province. Non-official institutions holding sway over all Kerala are not uncommon even now. The Harijan Seva Sangha which at present has two branches, one for Travancore and Cochin and the other for Malabar, is about to be organised on an All-Kerala basis. On the occasion of Gandhiji's recent visit it was represented to him that Kerala was anxious to be separated from Tamil Nad and organised as a separate unit so far as the Khadi movement was concerned. All these go to show the firm-footing that the idea of the oneness of Kerala has in the hearts of Malayalees. If the proper authority be so minded it is easy to constitute Kerala as a separate Province without leaving it to grow by instalments. Mr. Ranga Iyer's resolution has focussed sufficient public attention on the question. Will somebody move an amendment to the resolution in the Simla session of the Assembly to the effect that Kerala be constituted into a separate Province? Or, will Mr. Ranga Iyer put forth an explanation that he meant by Malabar the Malabar of non-Malayalees that is, Kerala?—Yours, etc.,

P. S. GOPALA PILLAI.

CASH SECURITY FOR CONFERENCE

Nizam's Govt. Withdraws Old Orders Against A.C.C.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 25.

The Government have granted permission to the Andhra Central Committee for holding the Conference. It may be recalled in this connection, that since four years, the organisers have been seeking in vain to obtain such a permission without which under the provisions of Gashthi No. 53 no public meeting can be held.

The Government demanded from the conveners a cash security of Rs. 2,000, as an assurance that the speakers at the Conference would not discuss or criticise the Government policy, but the organisers felt the condition so humiliating, that they preferred to go without holding the Conference at all.

Representations made with great perseverence have at last proved successful, the stipulation for furnishing cash security in advance has been waived, and the Conference is to be held shortly.—United Press.

ANDHRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Prakasam And Nageswara Rao To Select Candidates

BEZWADA, June 25.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday passed resolutions approving the Patna decision.

Regarding the Assembly elections, an appeal was made to the Electorate to support the Congress candidates standing for Assembly and uphold the prestige of the Congress.

Messrs. T Prakasam and Nageswara Rao Pantulu were authorised to tour and select candidates with the help of District and Taluk Congress Committees.

For the Madras City, the Chamber of Commerce and Land Holders' Constituency, the appointment of candidates should be made in consultation with the Tamil Nad Congress Committee.—United Press.

SANATANISTS OBLIGE

But Giri Declines With Thanks

NAGPUR, June 25.

Mr. V. V. Giri, 44 Kingsway, Nagpur, wires.

"My attention has been drawn to a list of candidates selected by the Sanatanist Selection Board for the ensuing Legislative Assembly elections, in which my name finds a place. I neither have applied for selection, nor have been sought by such a Board. As a trade unionist, I can never belong to any communal organisation. The inclusion of my name is entirely unauthorised. I propose to stand as a candidate for the Assembly, only if the Congress selects me as its nominee."—United Press.

LESSON OF THE STRIKE

(Continued from page 6)

obtain by all the show and sometimes use of force, was automatically achieved by the short-sighted and suicidal change in the attitude and policy of the Joint Strike Committee itself, with the result that all the sacrifice so long endured by the unfortunate workers went in vain and they are today either where they were before the strike started, or worse still, thousands of them may perhaps be in a much worse position and left stranded on the streets.

(To Be Continued).

Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India was entertained by the staff of the Bank on Sunday. Photo shows Sir Pheroze Sethna, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank and Sir Sorabji and Lady Pochkhanawala.

NO AMALGAMATION WITH BANDRA

Santa Cruz Residents Demand A Separate Municipality

A public meeting of the citizens of Santa-Cruz was held at Shet Jamnadas Morarji's Bungalow on Ghodbunder Road Santa-Cruz on Sunday to protest against the Government Notification for amalgamating Santa-Cruz with the Bandra Municipality.

Prominent residents of Santa-Cruz of all communities were present, among whom were:

Messrs A X Moraes, H W Green, A F Barney, R J Blythe, F Saldanha, S Velloze, A Almeida, F Martin, Mrs Albert D'Souza, Miss M D'Souza, Messrs F X Rodrigues, C Vaz, Sorabsha B Kharas, Dr. Bapuji P Narielvala, Jaisukhlal K Mehta, Jamnadas Morarji, Pandurang V Patil, Rao Bahadur M W Pradhan, Rao Bahadur R Tawde, Messrs Raghunandan N Kothare, Ramdeoji A Podar, Dr C S Thakkar, Messrs Kapilram B Vakil, Mawji Govindji, Tahir Ali Fatehi, Kurbanhusein M Nimuchvala, Kaikobad C Shroff and Pestonji B Kharas.

The Secretary read the notice for calling a meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Morarji proposed and Mr. Kahalbhai B. Vakil seconded the proposal that Mr. A X Moraes, the present chairman of the Notified Area Committee should preside over the meeting.

Opening the proceedings, Mr Moraes said:—

"You must be aware of the Notification that has appeared in the "Bombay Government Gazette" proposing the amalgamation of Santa-Cruz with Bandra and of the time limit of two months given us for submission of objections, if any, to the proposed measure.

Two years ago, when the question of changes in the existing civic areas in the Bombay Suburbs was discussed our Notified Area Committee by a majority of 3 to 2 were for joining in, so as to form one big Municipality from Bandra to Andheri; but if that could not eventuate, we decided unanimously to remain an independent unit—obviously expecting, in that case, the conversion of our Natified Area Committee into a full-fledged Municipality.

OPPOSED TO AMALGMATION.

I believe Santa-Cruz had made its wishes sufficiently clear to the authorities on this question of amalgamation with Bandra when it arose some years ago. The two previous referanda show that Santa-Cruz to a man was opposed to this arrangement. The conditions obtaining now in our area as well as our present economic position, which is quite strong to solve our drainage problem independently coupled with the important fact that our taxation is much lighter than that of Bandra cannot but fortify our old attitude in this matter.

In view of these facts, I trust you will stand united and firm against the proposed amalgamation with Bandra and press our demand for a separate Municipality which Government were prepared to give our area so far back as 1929.

Mr. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta proposed the first Resolution which rain:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Santa-Cruz protests respectfully but strongly against the proclamation published in the Bombay Government Gazette dated the 24th May 1934 and seriously objects to the amalgamation of the Santa-Cruz Notified Area with the Municipal Area of Bandra as being against the spirit of the referendum twice taken by Government when Santa-Cruz had unanimously declared itself against joining with Bandra and as being also against the Notification No. 152 of 7th March 1929 published by Government themselves in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 14th March 1929 by which Government publicly expressed their mind of declaring Santa-Cruz as a Municipal Area.'

"This meeting earnestly requests Government to be pleased to withdraw their proclamation No. 8213A of 21st May 1934 as detrimental to the best interests of Santa-Cruz opposed as it is to all the cherished sentiments and feelings of the people of Santa-Cruz."

WANTED SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY.

He said that "We at Santa-Cruz have already got all our necessary amenities such as lights, good roads, schools, market etc., and there is absolutely no necessity of our joining any other local body. A former President of Bandra Municipality had said that Santa-Cruz by joining with Bandra has to gain much. This was something like "come-into-my-parlour" tactics. While we have a surplus, Bandra has none. The chief problem so repeatedly talked about is drainage. Bandra is clamouring for drainage for the last 10 years but has not got it still. Khar is still to be supplied with drainage. So in case of an amalgamation Santa-Cruz to be supplied with drainage only after it is actually provided for first Bandra and then Khar. You need not depend upon such "come-into-my-parlour" proposals. I had always been in favour of having a separate municipality of our own, and one cannot understand why Government after having even published their Proclamation to declare Santa-Cruz a Municipal Area has thus digressed from the right path and announced their desire of merging Santa-Cruz with Bandra Municipality.

There are two fresh minds at the helm now. His Excellency the present Governor and the new Minister, and I am sure that if matters were properly represented to them, the true mind of the Santa-Cruz public be made known to them, they would certainly respond to our appeal in the most favourable manner.

Mr. H. W. Green seconding the resolution said:

"We are not going to get anything by such an amalgamation, on the contrary we shall lose our cash balance, as well as our independence.

After some more speeches, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pandurang V. Patil then proposed the second Resolution which ran:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Santa-Cruz is emphatically and strongly of opinion that Santa-Cruz be declared an independent Municipal Area and Santa-Cruz Municipality constituted at an early date.

Dr. C. S. Thakkar seconded the proposals which was supported by Messrs. Tulsidas Khimji, A. Almeida, Pestonji, B. Kharas and Purshottam Kanji.

Mr. Purshottam Kanji then proposed the Resolution appointing a Committee to submit representations to Government and take all suitable stpps for carrying out the objects of the Resolutions, which was unanimously passed.

Dr. A Lakshmi Pathi has accepted the invitation of the Secretary, Reception Committee of the All-Ceylon Siddha Ayurvedic Conference to preside over the First Session of the Conference to be held at Colombo on the 14th July 1934.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Volunteers For The Congress

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the chief organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, the volunteer organisation of the Congress, is in Bombay. It is no news to the public who have heard about him that he has been responsible to a very great extent in training a large nimber of volunteers and preparing them to carry on Congress work in a disciplined manner. His agitation and propaganda during the last decades were responsible for the Congress recognising the Hindustani Seva Dal as its official volunteer organisation only a couple of years ago. It is hoped the Volunteer Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress will consult him regarding the training of the volunteers. His experience will be a valuable asset to the Committee in its task of training a perfectly disciplined army of volunteers.

Welcome Rain

The recent rain in Bombay has done a lot of good to the health of the city. The continuous heavy showers not only flooded the streets but washed out the gutters which had been neglected for weeks together owing to the shortage of water in the Tansa Tank and the enforced economy of water to which the municipal executive were compelled to resort. The heat wave of May had already affected the health of the city, but the neglect in washing drains and gutters had worsened the state of things. The rain, therefore, was a blessing at least for the health of the city. The rain also did much good to the Victoria drivers. The least they demanded for a journey even of less than a mile was one rupee. Very few had time enough in the heavy rain to argue and they had either to agree to the terms of the Victoria-wallas or drench themselves in the rain.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued from page 6).

the Viceroy must have considered the propriety of the capital sentence before the 'leave to appeal' stage has been reached." (4) "These applications for leave to appeal from condemned prisoners are nothing more than a device to stay execution." (5) "Under statutory rules, order for postponement of the execution issues automatically as soon as the application is filed." An effective reply to this elaborate explanation is given by a letter from "Privy Council Agents" published in the Law Journal of May 19. As the learned contributors point out, in a land where, as witness the Meerut trial and the recent Lahore Conspiracy case, the march of justice is slow, it would be no wonder if the Indian criminal litigant were dilatory. Nevertheless, a convicted Indian subject of the King-Emperor is entitled to apply to his Sovereign in Council for special leave to appeal, and to exercise his statutory right at any time within a fixed period. The authorities should be prepared for such exercise at any moment within the lawful period.

Cause Of Delay

But especially since the beginning of the economic crisis in India, delay in notifying to the authorities the intention to apply to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal is usually due, not to innate indolence, but to financial difficulty. The prisoner, who usually belongs to the agricultural classes, has spent heavily, generally with borrowed money, upon the proceedings in the trial court and later in the Appellate Court; often, too, on petitions to the Governor and to the Viceroy. By that time his resources have been exhausted, and his friends and relatives find it extremely difficult to raise the minimum sum without which no appeal to England can proceed, except through the generosity, in some exceptional case, of solicitor and counsel in England. Hence, only a very small proportion of murder appeals from India ever come before the Privy Council.

It is true that the Judicial Committee have repeatedly said that they will not interfere unless the decision of the Indian Appellate Court is contrary to the dictates of natural justice. An Indian prisoner, however, anxious for his liberty or his life, is not concerned with technical distinctions, and naturally seeks—if he can afford the luxury—relief from the higher tribunal in London. His one certainty is that whilst there is life there is hope, but once one is hanged there is none.

Why Appeals Are Few.

But the main reason why so few criminal appeals are entertained by the Privy Council is that they have firmly refused to exercise the functions of a Court of Criminal Appeal. Contrary, however, to their usual practice, the Judicial Committee, not long ago, were so dissatisfied with the decision of one High Court that they dealt with the appeal on its merits, upset the Appellate Court's judgment, and set aside the conviction and sentence. A long experience of the type of criminal appeal that comes from India and ordinarily meets an unfortunate fate, convinces one that the decisions of Indian Appellate Courts would often be upset, if the Privy Council sat as a Court of Criminal Appeal and dealt with the merits.

The fabrication of false evidence by an enemy or a hostile faction is no uncommon event in criminal prosecutions. Equally notorious is the zeal of the subordinate police in securing evidence against an accused person. Indeed, the relevant Code provides that no confession to the police or whilst in police custody is valid, unless made in the presence of a magistrate. One can, therefore, appreciate that many a crime is brought home to an accused person who would never be convicted by an English jury. A jury case in India is a rare occurrence, and where the trial Judge sits with lay assessors, he is entitled to disregard their opinions and to convict where they would acquit.

Nor does this end the tale. In at least two directions the Indian criminal differs fundamentally from that in England. It is possible for the Crown in India to appeal—irrespective of what an accused person may do—for the enhancement of a sentence.

Saved From Gallows.

The Crown may also appeal against an acquittal by the trial court on facts. The doctrine of "autrefois acquit" bears a different interpretation in India and in England. And the mischief is that the Indian Appellate Courts differ as to the method of applying the appropriate legal principle. An appeal to the Privy Council to settle this disputed question is now pending. There is, at present, no Court of Criminal appeal in India which can deal authoritatively with disputed points of criminal procedure.

The Privy Council, in recent years, have in two cases reversed the decisions of Indian High Courts on the ground of violation of natural justice. In one the High Court, upon revision, enhanced a sentence of transportation for life to the death sentence, though it had no powers to do so. In the other case, the High Court, though presented with irrefutable evidence, before delivery of judgment, that a juryman in the trial court was unacquainted with English, in which language all the pleadings, arguments and proceedings were held, refused to entertain the evidence, and upheld the conviction. As the Privy Council have since held that there had been a mis-trial, reversed the judgment of the Appellate Court and set aside the convictions and sentences, it is questionable whether the High Court had jurisdiction to sit as an Appellate Court. In both these cases, had the prisoners not been able to scrape together the necessary funds to appeal to the Privy Council, they would long since have suffered the death penalty. In how many other cases where the financial credit of the accused was not so good may there not have been a failure of natural justice, with irrevocable results?

EDITOR ARRESTED IN TRAIN

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Mr Shivnarain Bhatnagar, Editor of a local daily, "Watan", was arrested and detained last night by the Railway Police at Moradabad Railway Station, while he was in the train bound for Delhi.

It appears that the police were working under some wrong impression. The Sub-Inspector of Police detained Mr. Bhatnagar, made several enquiries about his name, address, etc., and refused to believe that he was Mr. Bhatnagar and not Chedda Singh who was wanted by the police.

After enquiries on phone he was eventually let off.—United Press.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Mr. P. C. Bamford arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

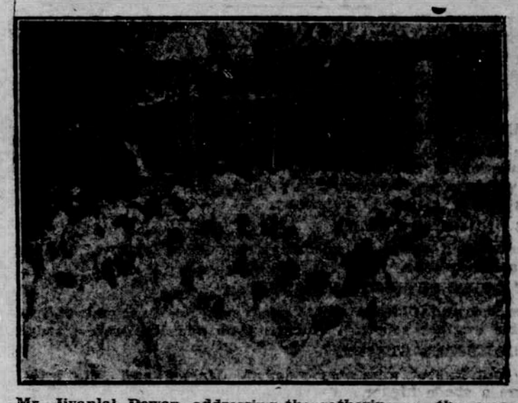
Mr. K. F. Nariman addressing the gathering on the occasion of the opening of the "G" Ward Congress Committee office at Dadar and Flag Hoisting ceremony on Sunday morning.

The Democratic Swaraj Party meeting was held on Sunday in the Tilak Hall, Sardar Griha, when Mr. N. C. Kelkar (seated in centre) presided. Mr. M. S. Aney (on left of Mr. Kelkar) was present at the meeting by special invitation.

Mr. Jivanlal Dewan performed the Opening Ceremony of the Ahmedabad Congress House on Sunday last.

The crowd near the Congress House of Ahmedabad before the Opening Ceremony took place.

Dr. Chandulal Desai unfurled the Congress Flag on the Ahmedabad Congress House on Sunday last.



Mr. Jivanlal Dewan addressing the gathering on the occasion of the Opening Ceremony of the Ahmedabad Congress House.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN

Heavy Rain Will Occur In East Gujarat

POONA, June 25

The monsoon has been a strong in West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces and East Gujerat and active in Upper Burma, Bengal and Konkan. It has extended into Rajputana, Punjab and Northwest Frontier Provinces. Conditions are unsettled in the Bay of Bengal off Orissa, and Circars coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces West Central India Central Provinces, Rajputana, Konkan, Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India East and North Punjab Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujerat, Mysore and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Southeast Punjab, Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair, Bhamo three inches; Victoria Point, Diamond Island, Maymyo two; Monywa one and half; Amherst and Akyab one; Bogra, Chandbali two; Saugor Island one; Indore and Bhopal four; Dehradun and Neemuch three; Mussoree two; Jhansi and Seoni one and half; Nagpur, and Pendra one; Surat five; Murree and Mount Abu three; Kotah four; Khusab and Rawalpindi two; Ajmer, Dalhousie, Jodhpur and Miranshah one and half; Udaipur, Bhavnagar, Dohad, Delhi, and Jairapatan one; Mangalore and Cochin three; Calicut and Trivendrum two; Karwar one and half; Ratnagiri and Mercara one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in Upper Burma, Malabar, Central parts of country East Gujarat, East and South Rajputana and West United Provinces and strengthen in Konkan, Deccan, North Madras coast and Orissa. Rainfall will also increase in Punjab and extend in Sind, while local falls will occur in Northwest Frontier Province, North Baluchistan, East United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam and Lower Burma.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.

Locally heavy rain will occur over the region extending from Orissa and North Madras Coast to East Gujarat and South Rajputana in the west coast of Peninsula and along and near Western Himalayas during the next 48 hours.

Earthquake Report.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 9,500 miles away was recorded in the Bombay Seismographs at 11-hrs. 49mins. (I.S.T.) on Sunday, the 24th inst.—A.P.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

JUDGE AND "LADY OF CHARM"

£1,000 Award For Cut On Her Chin

Mr. Justice Lawrence, summing-up at Leicester Assizes in mail week in a widow's claim for damages trespecting injuries received in a road accident:

"You will have to consider the disfigurement she has suffered. You will have to consider as best as you can what that means to a lady, and to a lady who, I must say, has considerable charm."

The jury's estimate amounted to £1,000, and this sum, with £338 special costs, was awarded against the Birmingham and Midland Omnibus Company.

The widow was Mrs. Marjory Maclean of Burrough-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire. A collision occurred between her car which was being driven by a chauffeur, and a bus. Mrs. Maclean was severely cut on the chin by the windscreen, and despite skilful operations the mark still showed.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE MEETS

Considers Report Submitted By Director Of Army Audit

SIMLA, June 25.

The Military Accounts Committee consisting of Sir James Grigg, Sir Alan Parsons, Mr. Satyen Mitra, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Uppi Saheb and three members appointed by the Public Accounts Committee, met this morning to consider the report of Mr. L. J. Peck, Director of Army Audit on Appropriation of Accounts of Army, Marine and Military Engineering Services for 1932-33, and Appropriation of Army Accounts, submitted by Mr. A. Mcleod, Financial Advisor to Military Finance.

The Committee will also sit tomorrow and day after in scrutinising the Army Accounts.

The Committee was asked to see that—(a) Funds appropriated have actually been applied to the objects for which they were intended.

(b) The Administrative Authorities have been careful to limit their demands to the amounts actually required.

(c) In case of each Appropriation, the actual outlay has been so controlled that there was no avoidable excess over the amount authorised to be expended on that particular object, and

(d) There has been no extravagance.—United Press.

FIVE MEN PREY TO JACKALS

HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 25.

Five men have been killed and 105 injured during the last six weeks by jackal-biting at Mominabad.

It is reported that much of the groundnut crop was not dug up last season and that a jackal eating much over limit, went mad and bit a bull, the carcase of which other jackals ate up and all of them went mad.

They are invading villages and striking terror among the inhabitants, so much so that, men dare not stir out unless they are fully armed.—United Press.

MRS. LAKSHMIPATI HOISTED 'NATIONAL FLAG'

Fight For 'Swaraj' To Continue

MADRAS, June 25.

The Congress Flag was hoisted yesterday on the Congress House by Mrs. Lakshmipati and at Gandhivanam in Choolai in the presence of a large gathering.

Mr. Muthurangamudaliar unfurling the Flag exhorted the people to support the Congress in the reorganisation work and in the coming elections.

Mr. Bhakathavatsalam, Secretary of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee pointed out that though the civil disobedience movement has been suspended, the "fight for Swarai" will continue.

He appealed for the wholehearted support of one and all.—United Press.

CULTURE WEEK AT RAJKOT

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 24.

Mimansaka-Shiromani Wamanshastri Kinjavadekar of Poona "Mimansa Vidyalaya" and Sjt. Chandrashankar Pandya advocate spent a "Culture Week" at Rajkot from June 10th to June 16th. Shastriji delivered enlightening addresses on Ancient Aryan Civilisation in general and on Vedic Culture and Mimansa System of Philosophy in particular. His lectures were good testimony to his profound Scholarship. He delivered an address on "The New Era of Gujarati Literature" with his characteristic oratory at once illuminating and inspiring.

The "Culture Week" was a great intellectual and spiritual relief from the usual political atmosphere at Rajkot.

GOLD THEFT IN MOVING TRAIN

One Man Arrested In Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 25.

In connection with the theft of gold valued at Rs. 30,000 about two months back from a running train between Amritsar and Jullundur railway stations, the police have arrested one Nisarali early this morning.

It is alleged that Nisarali is an expert at committing thefts from running trains.—United Press.

Sir A. Krishnaswami Iyer

NEW DELHI, June 25.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate General, Madras, who went to Simla in connection with the Cochin Harbour Conference, after touring throughout Kashmir has left Sialkor for Bombay today.

He reaches Bombay on June 27 and leaves for Madras on 28.—United Press.

MRS. TILAK'S PLEA FOR 'AESTHETIC SENSE'

Cheerful Atmosphere Should Pervade Home

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 25.

An eloquent plea that Indian women should cultivate their sense of aesthetics was made by Mrs. Kamalabai Tilak Principal of the Women's College, Benares, who is on a brief visit to this place and was the guest of honour at a function got up by the Hind Mahila Samaj, Hyderabad City.

Mrs. Tilak contented that aesthetic sense does not necessarily mean foppishness and that Indian ladies should appear more beautiful by means of external agencies, such as by wearing clean clothes, proper arrangement of hair and grace in movement and talk. The home should be pervaded by an atmosphere of cheerfulness if the love and respect of men, is to be won.—United Press.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS TO MYSORE MAHARAJ

Greetings Of Loyalty And Long-Life Sent

BOMBAY, Monday.

The 51st birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was celebrated with great eclat by the Mysore Association on Sunday at Nappoo Hall, Matunga. A large gathering of Mysoreans including ladies was present on the occasion.

Rao Bahadur Ramaswamy, the President of the Association who presided, on the occasion dwelt on the progress of Mysore State under the benign rulersip of His Highness in various fields like education, Industrial advancement, etc., and paid eloquent tribute to the personal character of His Highness. He wished His Highness long life on behalf of the Mysoreans in Bombay.

A message on behalf of the Mysoreans in Bombay conveying His Highness loyal greetings and wishing him long life was also sent.

The programme included the hoisting of the Mysore flag, sports for children, distribution of prizes and sweets for children and a social gathering.—United Press.

NIZAM'S POLICE CHIEF TO RETIRE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 25.

According to a 'firman,' issued by H.E.H. the Nizam, Raja Bahadur Venkataram Reddy, O.B.E., Commissioner of City Police, Hyderabad, will retire on June 30, and will be succeeded by Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung, Director of the Crown Grants Department.

It is expected that the latter will be succeeded by Mr. Narayan Rao Gangakhedkar, Assistant Revenue Secretary.—United Press.

The Public Accounts Committee will commence its labours in Simla on June 29 and conclude on July 12.

SHIRTS OR NO SHIRTS

Problem Worries French Socialists

The question of "shirts, or no shirts" nearly split the Second National Congress of France's National-Socialists, or, as they prefer to be called, the Socialists of France. The anti-shirt faction pointed to what shirts had led to in Italy and in Germany, and declared the Socialists of France were not going to imitate Hitler and Mussolini. During the disorder, an "unknown statesman" found time to say smilingly: "Gentlemen, here we have one more proof that the only really happy man is the one who has not a shirt to his back." Pro-shirts and anti-shirts joined in laughter and the Congress was saved. At the same time, a measure in the House of Commons, aimed at Sir Oswald Mosley's Blackshirts, was barred because it might "lead people in foreign countries to think that Britain was menaced by the sort of movements going on in the continent." That was said to be untrue.

Deep, restful slumber for those who take

FRY'S 4 FOODS IN 1 every night

Sleep is Nature's finest restorative; for during sleep your body and brain are rested. Fry's 4 Foods in 1 has a doubly beneficial action. First, it induces deep, sound sleep; and secondly, it assists your body and brain to recuperate more thoroughly by its extra nourishment.

Four of the most valuable foods in the world are blended in Fry's. 4 Foods in 1 was prescribed by 3,200 Indian Doctors. Be sure that you and all your family take Fry's 4 Foods in 1 every night. A teaspoonful in a cup of milk is a meal in itself. You will like the rich chocolate flavour.

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4 FOODS IN 1

MALT - MILK - COCOA - LECITHIN

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Latest Commercial News

Rise Of 18 Points In New York Cotton

CONTINUATION OF HOT WEATHER IN THE WEST

Bullion Steady But Wheat Quiet

SMALL RISE IN TIN, RUBBER AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, June 25.

On Monday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross-rates developed a downward trend with small fluctuations.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN NEW YORY COTTON

The New York Cotton Market opened firm on account of the continuation of hot weather in the west and thereafter fluctuated within a narrow range. The undertone was however firm. Prices finally closed 18 points up.

SILVER AND GOLD STEADY

London gold remained unchanged but Silver improved a little with a steady tone.

WHEAT QUIET BUT OOTS STEADY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet on account of favourable weather report. Chicago Oats and Rye were steady.

TIN AND RUBBER STEADY.

Tin and Rubber were very steady. Linseed and Jute prices were a shade higher.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES FIRM

The London Stock Exchange ruled with an easier tendency while gilt-edged securities were firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 25.

Previous closing rate	12.22
To-day's opening rate	12.31
Difference	+.09
To-day's closing rate	12.40
Difference	+.18
Broach Expectation J-A.	Rs. 211
Broach Expectation New A-M.	Rs. 219

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 25.

Previous closing rate	6.42
To-day's opening rate	6.45
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	6.43
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 25.

Although the undertone in the cotton market for the last few days has been steady, trading has been inactive due to the want of bullish incentive from outside. On favourable cables from Liverpool and on account of the continuation of hot weather in the west the market opened 9 points higher at 1231 but on profittaking prices declined by 3 points. Thereafter the market was inactive with narrowest fluctuations.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.40 with a rise of 18 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.93/11.91) 12.02/12.02
October 12.22/12.20) 12.31/12.31
December (12.32/12.31) 12.42/12.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 15.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.44) 6.49
American October (6.41) 6.46
Egyptian July (8.22) 8.25
Egyptian October (8.34) 8.36

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 25. 10-0 p.m.

The local cotton market was closed to-day on account of a public holiday but business was done in Broach A-M. in the Mahajan Association at Rs. 216-8 at 12-0 noon and thereafter the price rose to Rs. 218-4 but closed at Rs. 217-12 after declining to Rs. 217-4. Broach J-A. was about Rs. 5 lower.

WIFE OF PHILOSOPHER SEEKS DIVORCE

Countess Russell's Petition In Undefended List

Countess Russell, who prefers to be known as Mrs. Dora Russell, of Telegraph House, near Petersfield, is seeking a divorce.

Her husband is Earl Russell—or Bertrand Russell—the philosopher with revolutionary theories about marriage and children.

The case is in the undefended. There are two children of the marriage.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 25.

Previous closing	5.03 5/8
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 25.

Previous closing	5.03 9/16
To-day's opening	5.03 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, June 25.

Previous closing	76.40
To-day's opening	76.37
To-day's closing	76.31
Difference	—.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 25.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503 3/4 which moved with a downward trend but with narrow fluctuations.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 5.03 1/16.

The Franc opened at 76.37 and slightly declined to 76.34.

The sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.31.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 25.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 25.

Gold (£6-18-1) £6-18-1

BULLION

London, June 25.

Influx (100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 5/16d.) 20 3/8d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1) £6-18-1

DISCOUNTS

London, June 25.

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 25. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/8) 5.74
New York on Bombay (38.00) 37.95
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/2
London on Milan (59.06) 58.93
London on Shanghai (1-3 31/32) 1-4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 25.

Considerable activity was evidenced in the local silver market following firm advices from Shanghai. Silver opened firm at Rs. 56/10, 56/11 and 56/13 and prices advanced by 6 annas on speculative buying but later declined to opening levels on unfavourable cables from London, quotations late at night being Rs. 56/11, 56/12 and 56/14.

There was very little doing in the gold market and prices remained unchanged at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/5 and 34/5/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 25.

Liverpool wheat opened about 1/8 penny lower than the yesterday's closing and prices were quoted at 56 1/2 for July and 60 3/8 for September. Prices declined on more favourable weather and ruled with an easier tendency

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Chicago, June 25.

Chicago wheat opened quiet but steady at 91 1/2 for July and 92 1/2 for September. Prices declined on favourable weather reports and commission houses selling.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 25.

Chicago oats opened steady at 42 for July and 42 1/2 for September. Prices ruled easier in sympathy with other markets.

Rye opened steady at 69 1/2. Business was restricted in the absence of demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 25.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers) £227 1/2 buyers £227 5/8 sellers steady.
Lead (£11 buyers steady £11 buyers £11 1/16 sellers steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3/4 to 35 1/4) £34 1/4 to £35 1/4
Glasgow (70) 70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 7/8 value) £14 7/8 value
Dundee July-Aug. (£16 1/2 sellers) £16 3/4
Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16) 6 11/16 paid and buyers buyers
Sept. (6 5/8) 6 13/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 11/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 3/8) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 3/4) £10 3/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (10 7/16) £10 1/2 sellers.

WHEAT CROP IN U. P.

Final Report

BOMBAY, June 25.

The fourth and final report on the Wheat Crop in the United Provinces for the year 1933 34 has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, U. P.

According to the crop returns now received from districts the total area under pure wheat and that sown mixed with barley and gram is returned at 84,35,323 acres against 76,79,290 acres the corresponding area of last year, showing an increase of 7,56,033 acres or 9.6 per cent.

The character of the season has been described in the previous forecasts of the year under report There was practically no rain in the first week of April, though slight and scattered showers were received in the remaining portion of the month. The crop is reported to have been damaged by hail, frost and strong winds in several districts where the grain is reported to be thin, shrivelled and discoloured. The outturn for the province as a whole is estimated at 70 per cent. of the normal against 80 per cent. last year.

The outturn of wheat sown alone is estimated at 20,10,127 tons against 21,88,662 tons last year and that of wheat sown in combination with barley and gram at 5,23,130 tons. the total being 25,33,257 tons against 27,17,775 tons estimated at this time last year, the revised final estimate of last year being 27,12,573 tons.

SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 25.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. 34 Opening Rs. 25/15; Highest Rs. 26/0/6; Lowest Rs. 25/11; Closing Rs. 25/11/6

Castorseeds Delivery May 35 Opening Rs. 26/5; Highest Rs. 26/10; Lowest Rs. 26/4; Closing Rs. 26/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August 34 Opening Rs. 22/8/6; Highest Rs. 22/9/6; Lowest Rs. 22/5; Closing Rs. 22/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. 35 Opening Rs. 24; Highest Rs. 24/9; Lowest Rs. 23/14; Closing Rs. 24/8/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery Jan. 35 Opening Rs. 17; Closing Rs. 17/7; Per candy of 7 cwts or 28 Bombay mds.

CONTINUED RISE IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

GOOD TRADE AND OUTSIDE BUYING IN RUBBER

Narrow And Irregular Fluctuations In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 25.

Apart from a continued rise in giltedged securities which were helped by the shortage of stock, certain issues in the new account failed to bring out any expansion in the market's activities. Consequently business was mostly small with a few features of interest.

In commodities, Rubber strengthened on good trade and outside buying and renewed rumours that the committee may alter quotas.

Wall Street opened with prices fluctuating narrowly and irregularly, the imminence of general regulations in the Exchanges creating nervousness.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £90 7/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 23. 3-30 p.m.

Business was restricted in the London Stock Exchange Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business. Demand slackened in oil shares after initial firmness. Industrials generally were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Conso's (£77 7/8) £78 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103) £103 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 5/8) £109 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 3/4) £113 7/8) £112
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 3/4) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 7/8 £112

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 7/8) dol 8 7/8
International Holding (dol 1 3/4) dol 1 3/4
Hydro Electric (dol 5 5/8) dol 5 5/8
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Princhin Johnson, (40-3) 40-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (34-10 1/2) 35-3
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New ord (101-3) 101-3
Swedish Match (8-0) 8-0
Dunlop Rubber (45-6) 45-6
University Ordinary (21-9) 21-9
Ford Motors (28-6) 28-0
Cables and Wireless (£7 1/2) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6
Camera 'A' (£7 3/8) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (123-10 1/2) 123-10 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (16-6) 16-6
Distillers (90-3) 89-0
Bredrurd Dyers (13-0) 13-0
British Celonese (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-0)
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-9) 48-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-3) 10-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-3
Inter Nickels (25 5/8) 25 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 23. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£77 5/8 £77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£90 3/8) £90 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£112) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 26-9 Ex. Div.
Dora Tea (58-6) 61-3 Ex. Div.
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-0) 36-3 Ex. Div.

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6
Gula Kelampong (23-6) 23-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-9) 32-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (66-9) 66-9
Burma Corporation (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
Rio Tintos (18 7/8) 18 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-3) 45-6 Ex. Div.
Rand Mines (141-3) 137-6 Ex Div.

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Burma Oil (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (8-6) 8-6
Shell Transport (47-6) 47-6
Royal Dutch (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 25.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 31) dol 31 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/4) dol 14 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 39 3/4) unquoted.
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

ILLITERACY HANDICAPS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Sir Lallubhai Urges Organisation Of Producers' Societies And Development Of Rural Credit

AMRAOTI, June 25.

"The old money lenders were hostile to the Co-operative Movement, as they felt that it would take away their bread from their mouths. The then political leaders thought that this movement was taken in hand by Government to cover the skeleton in the cupboard, because they were not prepared to follow the precedent of the Egyptian Agricultural Bank. All these factors are not known to the present day critics. As the senior-most non-official co-operator, I feel justified in saying that before the slump in prices began, the movement was, on the whole, progressing on right lines to the extent that any good movement in our poor and illiterate country could be expected to go," said Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, presiding over the Conference of the All-India Co-operative Institutes Association at Amraoti.

After explaining the great crisis through which the Co-operative movement was pasing since the time of the last Conference, Sir Samaldas traced the history of the Co-operative Movement.

PROGRESS OF MOVEMENT

"At the time of the introduction of the Co-operative Societies Act in 1904, when officials were appointed to the new posts of Registrars of Co-operative Societies," he said, "few officials or non-officials knew even the A B C. of what the Co-operative Movement had been in the West and what good results it had achieved. The local revenue officials of the time were apathetic, and in some instances, even unsympathetic. The soil in which the movement was to be planted was not ready to receive the seed.

MISTAKEN IDEALS

"If and when there have been mistakes of ommission or commission, they are due firstly to the surroundings in which the work had to be carried on; secondly to the desire on the part of the officials and non-officials to register as many societies as possible without preliminary propaganda; thirdly to Governments expressing their approval of such action and lastly to the mistaken ideals of some of the co-operators, both officials and non-officials.

Speaking for myself, I acknowledge that I did not realise till very late that illiteracy of masses would prove such a very great handicap to the progress of the movement on correct lines.

"START TRAINING INSTITUTES"

Sir Samaldas proceeding said that improvement of the economic condition of the agriculturists was the main plank in rural reconstruction, co-relation between loans and the repaying capacity of the borrower was necessary. Inordinate delay in the arbitration and liquidation proceedings was responsible for the present setback, for which the revenue officials were more to blame. Co-operative sales societies should be extended in which the Government should co-operate.

Sir Lallubhai here condemned the apathetic attitude of the Government, and hoped that they would seek co-operation of their association in their new plans of marketing. Proceeding, he said that producers' societies should be organised, subsidiary cottage industries should be developed, agriculturists should be helped by the District Central Banks and that primary societies should also take up this work. He stressed the need for systematic co-operative education by starting colleges and training institutes and instituting an all India examination.—United Press.

NAVAL SALUTE TO POPE RESENTED

Free Church Minister Talks Of "Mutiny"

The British Navy order recognising the Pope's temporal sovereignty was attacked at the Free Church of Scotland Assembly in Edinburgh last month.

One minister said that if the Admiralty order requiring warships to salute the Pope or his representatives was retained the naval reservists from his district would mutiny.

The Assembly unanimously approved a resolution declaring that the order was a breach of the Constitution, and an insult to the Protestants serving in the Forces. It will be sent to the Admiralty, the Prime Minister and Scottish members of Parliament.

Mr. Macrae, in an impassioned address, which moved the Assembly to frequent applause, said that the secrecy with which the order was made was significant.

The public would have known nothing about it, he said, but for a question asked in the House of Commons. Neither Parliament nor the law officers were consulted.

Mr. T. N. Ramakrishna Redi M.L.A., is standing as a candidate for re-election to the Legislative Assembly for the Ceded Districts cum Chittoor non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency.—A. P.

COST OF LIVING INDEX FALLACY EXPOSED

90,000 Employed Have To Maintain 60,000 Unemployed In Bombay

The Secretary of the "Joint Strike Committee writes:—

The Report of the Labour Office on the conditions and wages in the textile industry in this presidency is out, and some criticism of the report from labour leaders and others is also in print.

The Labour Office has mainly carried out its investigation in the movement of the "cost of living" index with reference to the fall in the price level on the one hand, and the movement of the wage level, as affected by wage-cuts and rationalisation, on the other. The investigation covers the whole of the textile industry of the presidency, and the happening therein for the last three years and so a comprehensive criticism of this report will require much time and labour. But it can certainly be pointed out that in both the questions of the living index and the movement in the wage level, the report has conveniently set aside some elementary canons of labour statistics points. As is already pointed out by others, the cost of living index in the report is not much different from the food index, and then the report has taken pains to show that the cost of living must have been falling due to fall in the agricultural prices since 1927.

CUTS BY BACK-DOOR.

The fact is that the workers were getting only subsistence wages even in 1927,—the back year of the report—the low standard of life of workers and consequent indebtedness had prevented the workers from getting any benefit out of the fall in general prices, and only the middle-men and money-lender and the land-lord have been profited.

This last fact was evidenced by the tenants movement against the land-lord in Bombay. Similarly, the computation of labour earnings has been done ignoring such permanent features of the textile industry as partial irregular employment and strikes and lock-outs.

The main features of the offensive of the Mill-Owners on the wages of the workers have been the method of indirect wage-cuts. By merely changing the name of the same type of clothes, the owners have introduced wage-cuts by the back-doors.

EFFECT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

But the balance between the cost-of-living and wage-income of the textile workers, has been most seriously affected by one new factor that has attained serious proportions, only in the last three years and this factor is un-employment. The 60,000 un-employed of this city are maintained by the 90,000 employed workers. Does it not mean that the family budget of the worker, even the bare food budget, is enhanced to the extent of 66 per cent? Is this not the main cause of the terrible misery and starvation of the textile workers in the city? The question is therefore that whether the cost of maintaining the unemployed companion, actually incurred by the employed worker be included in the cost of living of the worker.

COST OF RATIONALISATION.

The report is taking cover under the absence of "any agency, official or un-official, which collects statistics on un-employment," and then rushes on to apologise, for its own figure of 28,000, by saying that "any estimates are pure guess." Such guess work? only 28,000 unemployed in Bombay? The fact is that even in the absence of any agency, the figure of the unemployed can be determined ed be above 60,000 by merely deducting the present number of employed workers from the number of those employed in 1927. But why is the report so anxious to be above 60,000 by merely detent of un-employment? Because that figure will express, with one blow, all that rationalisation has meant to the workers as a class. Unemployment of the textile workers of Bombay being symptomatic of what workers of other cities and other industries are facing, the Government is apprehensive of this disturbing element.

BOMBAY LABOUR HELPLESS.

This unemployment also explains the finding in the report, that Bombay workers, though more efficient, than those. In other cities, are earning less, while actually their budget more bulky. The Bombay worker has less resisting power against attacks on his standard of life, firstly, because he has to support his unemployed companion and thus is easily forced to starve, and secondly because, the mill-owners can utilise the army of unemployed against the strikers.

STRIKE CRUSHED

Joint Strike Committee's Statement

In the coirse of a statement the Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee writes:—

"Since the 14th instant, the Joint Strike Committee had deliberated in its meetings about the advisibility of "calling-off" the present strike. It was brought to the notice of the Committee on 14th instant that in the first week of this month the strength of the strike had received a shock, and it was feared that the strike may fast decline in its strength and a time may approach when the strike will have to be called off. The Joint Strike Committee was always ready to act on principle of "retreating in the face of defeat, in an organised manner. So as to be able to preserve the workers' strength for a future struggle."

"But to-day, since a large majority of the strikers has returned to the mills, the Joint Strike Committee considers the strike to have been crushed and therefore, decides to discontinue the struggle".

"The Joint Strike Committee will place a report of its work and accounts before the general body which had elected the Joint Strike Committee and till the time such a general body cannot be called due to the Police Commissioner's order the Joint Strike Committee resolves to suspend its activities."

RESOLUTION ON THE LABOUR OFFICE REPORT

The Government has published a report, containing a justification of the wage-cut and also saying that the rationalisation has been beneficial to the workers and giving the figure of the unemployed as 28,000, for the Bombay City. Thus the Government means only to insult the workers and their struggle. The 50,000 unemployed in Bombay should create a mighty agitation for their demand of doles.

WORLD COMMERCE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Two Tendencies At Work

The latest figures published by the League of Nations show that the value of world trade in the month of March was 2.2 p.c. above the January level. It attained the total figure of 1,928 million golds dollars thus coming within 100 million dollars of the December 1933 level, although December is a month in which a marked seasonal increase is always to be observed. The increase is specially marked in Canada and the United States where it amounts to 11. 8 p.c. It is less marked in Europe, where, however, it is 3.2 p.c. above the world average.

In dealing with the figures last month, we pointed out that two tendencies seemed to be at work, one indicated by the rise of the index of production, the other by the fall in the value of world trade. The figures dealt with in this issue indicate that the rising tendency is becoming general, and the index of industrial production would appear, to some degree, to serve as a barometer of the coming movements of world commerce.

At the end of March, as compared with January, the production index showed an increase in most countries. (U.S.A. 75.7 as against 70.3; Canada 78.1 as against 71.7; Germany 80.6 as against 74.5; Norway 107.1 as against 95.4; Poland 61.6 as against 58; Sweden 102.9 as against 99), so that in a general way a continuation of the rising value of the world trade in the next few months may be anticipated.

According to the "Institut fur Konjunkturforschung" of Berlin, the wholesale price index shows a fall in 36 countries, with the exception of the United States where it has moved from 103.4 in January to 105.6 at the end of March: an increase of 2.1 p.c.

The cost of living index has generally remained stationary. In Great Britain it fell from 139 to 137 (Ministry of Labour Gazette), which means that the internal purchasing power of the pound sterling has increased by 1.4 p.c. in three months. In the United States it rose by 1 p.c., from 77.5 to 78.3, which, however, is a smaller increase than that registered in the wholesale price index.

Unemployment statistics for the fifteen most important industrial countries in the world, which together have a total population of about 550 million inhabitants and which may be considered as typical of the general position, show a downward tendency. The general level of unemployment in the countries in question fell by 9.8 p.c. between the months of January and the 1st of April (from 21.5 millions to 19.4 millions, according to the International Labour Office). The most marked decrease in unemployment during this period took place in the Netherlands (26.8 p.c.) and in Germany (25.8 p.c.), while it was less marked in Poland, being only 3 p.c. In France and the Irish Free State, on the other hand, unemployment showed increases of 4.2 p.c. and 7.4 p.c. respectively.

Disregarding variations due to special national or local factors, the figures indicate a general tendency towards a definite improvement in the situation. The improvement has, however, been making itself felt for too short a time to permit of any final judgment on the prospects.—

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest Prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£ 80. 0.0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	£ 0. 2.6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	£101. 0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.12.9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	£ 15. 5.0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	£ 2.11.9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£ 1. 6.6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£ 0. 6.6
Genl. and Cond. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk.	£ 72. 0.0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	£ 1. 7.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 6.12.6
Great Western Rly. Ord Stock	£ 51.10.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£131. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£ 1.19.3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	£ 0. 2.9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 p.c. Debs.	£106. 0.0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	£ 1.15.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	£ 92. 0.0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	£112. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	£112. 0.0

(A) Face Value £10 (B) Buyers only.

Indore News

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, June 24

His Highness the Maharaja left Indore for Simla to-day 4 p.m. to visit the Viceroy.

It is understood the Government of India appoint an inquiry commission about "Jhabha" State in C. I.

PRIVATE CABLES—

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.:—

Liverpool: Midnight to day-light weather report no excessive heat entire belt. Weather reports more unfavourable.

New York: Favourable weather improved crop. Texas successfully withstanding drought.

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

FIGURES FOR MAY

Bombay, June 25

The following figures of Indian Cotton Consumption by Mill in India have been issued by the Indian Central Cotton Committee:—

(Based on Returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British Indid and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States).

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

	CONSUMPTION During May 1934	During May 1933	Since Sept 1 1933
British India	138,096	162,937	1,419,857
Indian States	34,559	23,205	286,456
Total India	172,655	186,142	1,706,313

RHODESIAN GOLD

OUTPUT FIGURES FOR APRIL

The Southern Rhodesian Gold output for April 1934 amounted to 57,360 fine ounces as compared with 57,941 fine ounces for March 1934 and 53,559 fine ounces for April 1933.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 25

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 21 25
Wheat Bombay Malwi Rs. 20 22
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18 20
Gram Rs. 17 18
Tilseed Rs. 30 35
Jawar Rs. 10 11
Bajara Rs. 14 15
Tuar Rs. 16 17
Linseed bold brown Rs. 24 25
Moog (green) Rs. 12 14
Moog (black) Rs. 10 11
Ajavan Rs. 15 17
Lintal Rs. 15 17
Oil cakes Rs. 12 14
Maka Rs. 5 6
Cotton seed Rs. 10 12
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 70 75
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 67 74

Shares:

100 P N Bhandari L to L State Mills 29
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 85
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ord) 110
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 102
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 80
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 4
100 Binod Mills Ltd 100
5 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd 50
25 Indore Premier Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 19/8
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tola 34/12
Silver per 100 tolas 56/4

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank. as on the 15th June 1934.—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,67,60,000
Other Deposits	73,78,37,000
Sundries	1,77,87,000
Rupees	93,08,84,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	46,96,75,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,50,00,000
Loans	2,40,61,000
Cash Credits	16,05,93,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,63,02,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35,98,000
Dead Stock	2,55,09,000
Sundries	79,70,000
Balances with other Banks	5,78,000
Total	75,32,86,000
Cash	17,75,98,000
Rupees	93,08,84,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 943,100
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,610,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 46,900

Percentage 21.59

Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES Decrease.

Public Deposits	Rs	27,04,000
Other Deposits	Rs.	35,90,000

ASSETS

Bank's Investments	Rs.	4,43,25,000
Loans	Rs	15,35,000
Cash Credits	Rs.	41,03,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs.	33,98,000
Cash	Rs	1,27,87,000
	Increase.	
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Rs	3,50,00,000

Percentage 21.59.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
Khadi	
Textile	0 8 0
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	0 7 0
A. D. S. Group	0 7 0
Sassoon	0 7 0
Century	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	0 7 6
Great Colaba	0 7 3
Long Cloth (full weight 30-40 in.)	
Century 6404-8705	0 10 6
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	0 10 3
Pehlad	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight) No. 5202|5303	
Western	0 10 10½
Hindustan	0 11 0
Long Cloth X Quality	
Barsi Mill	0 10 0
Apollo Mill	0 10 6
Century	0 10 9
Jam	0 10 6
Jam Mill (Sholapur)	0 10 6
Textile	0 11 0
Spring	0 11 0
Swan Finlay	0 10 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-42 in.	
Textile (Hand)	0 10 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 10 3
Century (Bugle)	0 10 0
Pehlad Siwala	0 10 0
Jubilee	0 9 3
Bharat Mill	0 9 6
Jubili	0 9 3
High Class Long Cloth	
Alexandra 548	7 9 0
Alexandra 541	7 2 0
Long Cloth Vegetable	
Century	0 9 6
Moon	0 9 3
Union	0 9 3
Salita	
1215 Sassoon	0 8 3
Dhootise 7—8—9 Yards.	
Spring Mill (Balance	0 11 3
Crown	0 11 3
Hindustan	0 11 0
Barsi	0 10 0
Dhooties 10 Yards.	
Spring Mill (Balance)	0 11 3
Hindustan	0 10 6
Barsi	0 9 9

Bombay, June 25

Owing to it being a public holiday, the principal city markets were closed to-day.

Crown 4310	0 11 0
Crown Naksha	0 11 0
Gin Coloured.	**Per Piece.**
B 1515 Ratilal	8 0 0
1415 Ratilal	7 6 0
779 (Balance)	9 2 0
4141 (Balance)	9 2 0
1579	8 14 0
MBW	8 14 0
Century	8 14 0
Dhooti Mahin 44x10	
119 Hirji	0 14 3
2142 Western	0 11 9
Lepad Big Size.	**Per lb.**
Crown	0 10 3
Century	0 10 0
Spring	0 10 6
Tex.	0 10 6
Daud	0 10 0
Rachael	0 10 0
Union	0 10 0
Moon	0 9 9
Kurla Mill	0 9 6
Apollo Mill	0 10 0
Jam Mill	0 9 9
Jacob	0 10 0
Lepad Small Size	**Per Piece.**
Century	0 9 3
Balance	0 9 9
Tex.	0 9 9
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14	**Per lb.**
1244 India	1 15 0
1344 Keshri	1 15 6
8712 Gold	0 11 3
8712 Satya Mill	0 11 3
9312 Sassoon	2 1 6
8712 Swan Finlay	0 11 3

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

FORTNIGHTLY AFFAIRS

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th June, 1934:—

15-6-1934.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.	22,40,52,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,65,83,000
	Rs. 27,44,35,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,10,21,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,12,67,000
Bills Discounted	53,82,000
Lands and Buildings	1,11,22,000
Sundries including Branch adjustments	2,16,17,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	16,40,26,000
	27,44,35,000

Darjeeling, June 24.—Dwijendra Narayan Choudhry, one of the two Calcutta students arrested in connection with the Lebong Outrage, who was ordered to be released on June 21 was re-arrested immediately after his release from the Kalimpong Jail.

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

(From A Correspondent)

Stability of an Insurance Company is not the only test to apply in deciding where to place one's life insurance. There are several other considerations involved many of which are not apparent at the time of insuring An insured person may, in later life be without employment for a considerable period or may have emergent calls upon him for additional funds. Death is not the only calamity one need guard against; disablement, permanent or for a long time, is also a possibility which should be provided against.

Eeveryone insuring his life, therefore ,should take these matters into consideration. What will happen should one find himself unable to pay premiums? What will happen to the policy—what will it be worth—in such an event? To wha extent will the policy help you should you emergently need funds?

The Crown Life Insurance Company would appear to nave given careful thought to these problems of prospective policyholders. Their policies make specific provision for each of these cases so that a prospective client knows exactly what he will be entitled to receive under different conditions. Each policy contains definite tables of values and of options granted after three or more annual premiums have been paid. Their cash or surrender values, proportionate to premiums charged, are exceedingly liberal and actually represent the maximum amounts which the company can refund without sustaining loss. The paid up policies which are given under such circumstances continue to participate in the profits of the Company whereas most life in-

Mr. T. W. Brough Company's Chief Agent for India.

surance Companies isue without profit policies for smaller amounts. The exetnded insurance options granted by Crown Life are so liberal as to cause some inexperienced actuaries to say they are uneconomical. In other words, Crown Life policies set a new standard for policies issued in India in spite of the fact that their rates of premium are astonishingly low.

RUPEE RESERVE.

With assets almost ninteen million dollars and insurance in force exceeding 138 million, the Crown ranks eghth among the large Canadian Life offices. Its investment policy is most conservative but nevertheless it is able to earn a surprisingly high rate of interest, having received 5.96 per cent in 1932 and 5.81 per cent in 1933 on its total book assets.

The Crown Life Insurance Company has complied with all Insurance Fegulations laid down by the Goverment of India including full deposit with the Controller of Currency. Its accounts are regularly inspected by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and it has complied with all regulations of the British Board of Trade.

Although the Crown Life is a Canadian Concern, it maints in India a rupee reserve against all obligations contracted in Indian Currency so far as this Company is concerned therefore, the argument frequently advanced that a foreign insurance company drains money out of India is completely neutralised. By the Charter granted to Crown Life by a special Act of the Pariament of the Dominion of Canada the shareholders of the Company cannot receive more than 10 per cent of the actual profits distributed to the policyholders. The Company is run on a most economical basis andD the policy holders may reasonably expect substantial dividends.

HIGH RATING

During the worst year of the world depression, 1932, the Crown was actually able to improve its position in every respect i. e., volume of new business written, total business in force total cash income total reserve and assets and available surplus. This performance was repeated again in 1933 so that the Company is to-day in an enviable position. The Company is given the highest rating possible by any insurance autohrity in Canada, the United States or England. The Company was founded in 1900 by Sir Robert Borden who was Premier of Canada during the world war and is to-day its President. The Head Office for India is located at 12 Rampart Row. Fort, Bombay and is in charge of Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent for India, who is well known throughout India as a capable business man as well as a keen sportsman. Its Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Mr C. T. Shah, who has represented other big fire and life Insurance Companies, is prominent in Bombay insurance circles, having inherited instincts of insurance from his father who was associated with the "Norwich Union" of England for a period of more than 20 years.

BHAVNAGAR PORT COTTON TRADE

Chairman Of Commerce Chamber Clears Misunderstanding

The Director. Indian States' Bulletin writes:—

The recent remarks of the Simla correspondent in "The Times of India" led to considerable confusion at Bhavnagar. In an interview on the 22nd instant Sir P. Pattani, the President of the Council of State, informed us that up to date no communication of any kind has been received in this connection from the Central Government and in face of the facts he refused to believe in the possibility of such unfair distinction being made between the Bhavnagar Ports and the ports of British India.

The result was the following letter which has been given to us by the Chairman of the Bhavnagar Chamber of Commerce.

NO DISTINCTIONS

"In reply to your letter of the 9th instant detailing the fears of the Millowners and the cotton sellers in view of the recent Bill the Government have published for information of the public and which is to be introduced at the earliest opportunity at the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly, I wish to say that although the newspaper propaganda and trade jealousy appeared to have created an ugly atmosphere round the treaty rights of Bhavnagar, my life long experience and conviction have been that British sense of Justice heve ntually triumphed and that Government have always put sanctity of treaties and engagements and solemnity of their promises before considerations of money, and I have not the slightest doubt that while Government could do anything that is fair in their interest, they will never devise methods which may have the slightest suggestion of unfairness or breach of engagements. Your fear that Government will make invidious distinction between their ports in British India and the Ports of the Bhavnagar State which have been for nearly three-quarters of a century in customs union with them is misplaced. What will apply to British Ports will apply to the Ports of Bhavnagar which "enjoy the full benefits of a British Port."

There is no doubt that the effect of the Consumption Duty Bill will be to deprive Bhavnagar of its customs revenue and thus militate against the full benefits of a British Port guaranteed to them, in that it involves Government abolishing customs duty by one hand and recovering the same amount by the other hand under a different name.

NEWSPAPER PROPAGANDA

The implications evolved by newspapers on this new method have given false impressions to the trading public by suggesting that double tax will fall on goods coming from Indian States Ports. I fail to see where this idea arose. The bill makes it quite clear that the tax on cotton will not be more than the amount of customs duty The names have changed but the impost remains exactly the same. Cotton traders, therefore, and Millowners need not be afraid. I am still hoping that when the full significance of this Bill becomes apparent to Government, they may, in their good sense, see the wisdom of abandoning the measure.

FOREIGN TRADE NEEDED

Isolation Policy Is Opposed By Economic Survey Board

Foreign trade revival was declared indispensable to business recovery by leading authorities in Chicago recently, before the commission of inquiry on national policy in international economic relations, which held three sessions, says the "N. Y. Times." The report further says:

Opinion was expressed on tariff adjustments, foreign debts and investments, American branch factories abroad and international monetary stabilization.

A policy of economic isolation and national self-sufficiency generally was opposed and re-establishment of a freer international flow of goods and services, now held back by retaliatory tariffs, was urged.

The slaughter of pigs and plowing under of cotton under the New Deal was deplored by some analysts. They argued that it was encouraging Egypt and other foreign producers to plant larger cotton acreages in order to displace American cotton in some of the old world markets.

The commission, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, recently was establisehd by the Social Science Research Council of New York, which represents seven national scientific societies in the fields of anthropology economics, history, political science, psychology, socialogy, and statistics.

The chairman of the commission is Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, who presided over the sessions. The commission's research plan is approved in a letter from President Roosevelt. The group is to publish its report in October.

George E. Putnam, economist of Swift & Co., and of the American Institute of Meat Packers, said:

"Monetary policy is related to tariff policy—partly because we have tried to make it so. Our recent monetary policy leaves much to be desired. While it is true that devaluation of the dollar raised the prices of our export products to some extent, it should be noted that the policy stimulated our export trade without making any provision for imports. It was in effect the equivalent of higher import duties.

"We have already acquired millions of dollars of imported gold as a result of devaluation and we have created a new gold problem. We are face to face with same problem that confronted us 10 years ago, but we now have it in aggravated form. I know of no sound reason why we should not return to the gold standard immediately."

Mr. Putnam opposed national self-sufficiency because it "does not make for prosperity." A similar position was taken by Silas H. Strawn, former chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce. An opposite view was taken by General Robert E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Mr. Strawn said:

"Foreign trade is of direct and vital concern not only to the 10 per cent of our people engaged in the production of exports, but indirectly to the country as a whole. Its abandonment or reduction would prolong the present depression and lower the living standard of our people.

U. S. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

"The American econmic structure is highly interdependent and the abandonment of from 5 to 10 per cent of our total productivity would, I believe depress more than half of all our producers and, in turn, the whole industrial and agricultural fabric of the country."

Mr. Strawn urged that "instead of pursuing the policy of despair advocated by the isolationists, we must deal energetically with our international problems, in the confidence that the intelligence of the American people will results in a correct solution."

General Wood contended that national self-sufficiency was the best road to follow, that recovery so far had been due to the Roosevelt monetary policy and not to the National Recovery Administration and that it would have been a good thing if America had gone off the gold standard when England did in 1931.

World stability was regarded as the best economic policy by Prof. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago, while C. M. Wynne, managing director of Overseas Industries, Inc. held that world high tariffs were the great problem. A flexible tariff was urged by George R. Meyercord, former president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association.

An international monetary system was urged as the first essential in restoring world trade by Paul Scott Mowrer of the Chicago Daily News.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1934

PANIC IN CAWNPORE RESTAURANT

Dancing Europeans Luckily Escape, Bomb Failing To Explode

CAWNPORE, June 25.

A bomb of a virulent type containing glass splinters, knife blades, nails, potash and other poisonous ingredients was thrown last night in the compound of the Bristol Restaurant where a large number of Europeans were dancing.

Luckily the bomb did not explode as it fell on wet ground. Great commotion was caused.

The Kotwal C. I. D. officers immediately arrived on the scene and are enquiring into the incident.

—A. P.

Lady Noyce sailed for England by the last Mail Boat. Sir Frank Noyce saw her off at the Mole Station.

FLOOD HAVOC IN BENGAL

Houses Swept Away And People Are Living In Machans

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Further reports of flood havoc are pouring in from different parts of Bengal, Assam and Bihar.

Dhaleswari and several other streams in Tangail Sub-Division having overflown their banks, crops in the southern and eastern parts of that sub-division have completely gone under water.

Harrowing tales are received from villages near Sylhet, where many houses were swept away and people are living in Machans.

The Deputy Commissioner has sent a number of boats for rescue work. The Congress Workers also have proceeded to the afflicted area to give relief.

At Silchar, due to incessant showers during last fortnight, the river Barak is rapidly rising. Villages are slowly being flooded, while the town people apprehend flood at every moment.

The Deuty Commissioner has prohibited by beat-drum the enhancement of price of food-stuffs until further orders.

A Monghyr message says that with the rise of water in river Kosi, portions of Bakhtiarpur, Chautham and Gorgi Thanas is showing signs of changing its course.—United Press.

Tug Of War In Nizam's Capital

Corporation Objects To Judges' Interference

Issue Of Appointment Of Executive Engineer

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 25.

An interesting controversy is under progress between the Hyderabad High Court and the Municipal Corporation.

Some months back when the question of appointing an Executive Engineer came up for consideration before the Corporation, the City Fathers decided in favour of Mr. Kanga. One of the unsuccessful candidates was Mr. Ganguli, Assistant Commissioner.

Some days later, during the absence from the station of the Commissioner, Mr. Ganguli addressed a letter to the Registrar of the High Court, asking whether it was open to the Government to appoint an Executive Engineer of their own accord, and the Registrar, after consultation with the Judges, said that under the Corporation Act the Government do have such a right.

SUSPENDED AND REINSTATED.

The Corporation took strong exception to Mr. Ganguli addressing such a letter and placed him under orders of suspension. Subsequently, on his expressing regret, he was reinstated. The Corporation then addressed the High Court Registrar under what provisions of law the Judges could reply to Mr. Ganguli's letter.

The High Court took objection to certain terms occurring in the letter and asked the Corporators to withdraw them.

At a meeting of the Corporation a sub-committee was appointed to reply to the letter from the High Court.—United Press.

GROWING STRENGTH OF SOCIALISM

Cawnpore Leader Defines Class War

CAWNPORE, June 25.

"The resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Bombay in connection with the formation of the Congress-Socialist Party within the Congress, is significant in that it should have been forced to adopt a resolution of this nature," declares Mr. Ganga Sahai Chaube, President of the Cawnpore Congress-Socialist Party, in the course of a statement to the Press.

He continues: "This is in itself a proof of the growing strength of the Socialists within the Congress. Socialists have declared only what they have believed. They do not regard it as mere loose-talk like that of the so-called Fascist Party, and ere long thay hope, they will be able to convert the Congress to their own view. Class war is not necessarily against non-violence."—United Press.

JAPANESE ATHLETIC TEAM IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, June 21.

The team of nine Japanese women athletes bound for Europe arrived in Colombo yesterday. The athletes are accompanied by Dr. Tosaku Kinosshitis, President of the Japan Women Sports Federation and Mr. A. Kato, the manager.

Most of the Japanese girls possess remarkable physique. The javelin throwers, Miss M Simpo and Miss Yamamato, are the biggest girls in the party.—U. P.

CONGRESS REVIVED IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 25.

At the instance of Mr Vaman Naik, a wealthy Abkari contractor, the Hyderabad Congress Committee, which ceased to function several years back, was revived at a meeting which was not open to the Press.—United Press.

LEOPARD CAUSES TERROR IN VILLAGE

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The residents of Ambadi village, in Ratol tahsil, about forty miles from Nagpur, appear to be panick-stricken; due to menacing movements of a full-grown leopard which is infesting the surrounding area. It was only last week, that an unwary villager was killed by the animal. some villagers made a bold attempt to trace the animal only, to see that the best shikari available in that tract being seriously wounded. The villagers are now seeking outside help, which is evident from the appeal made by them to a landlord residing here, in which the poor villagers suggest that an experienced shikari should proceed to the place and rid the area of this increasing menace once for all.—A. P.

GANDHIJI ARRIVING IN BOMBAY THIS MORNING

POONA, June 25.

Mahatma Gandhi visited the Harijan quarters in Poona on Monday.

He leaves for Ahmedabad by midnight train to-day.

POONA GIVES ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

Sanatanists Vainly Oppose Resolution

POONA, June 25.

The City Municipality at a special meeting held this morning, passed resolutions by an overwhelming majority for (1) giving an address to Mahatma Gandhi, (2) sanctioning a sum of Rs. 500 as expenses in this connection.

The discussion was lively, the hall being crowded by members and spectators. The address, it is reported, will be presented at 8 this evening when Gandhiji breaks his silence.

Only two Sanatanists unsuccessfully opposed the resolution.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO BENARES

Orthodox Sanatanists Form Boycott Committee

BENARES, June 25.

A Gandhi Boycott Committee has been formed here by a section of Orthodox Sanatanists to organise hostile demonstrations on the occasion of Gandhiji's visit to Benares at the end of July.

On the other hand, arrangements for the purpose of according a rousing reception to him have been already started by the Gandhi Reception Committee. It has been decided to hold a Harijan meeting and a Ladies' meeting besides a mass meeting. Gandhiji will pay a visit to the Benares Hindu University also and address the students.—A.P.

RANGOON JUDGE FOUND DEAD

RANGOON, June 25.

Mr J.P. Doyle, District Sessions Judge, Tavoy and Mergui, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. His death is attributed to high blood pressure and apoplexy.

Mr. Doyle officiated as a Judge of the Rangoon High Court for about five months in 1930. The funeral took place on Saturday evening.

Mrs. and Miss Doyle are in Ireland.—A.P.

Congress Reception Committee

Citizens Urged To Become Members By Paying At Least Rs. 25

The General Secretary of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress, writes:

The people of Bombay are already aware that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has formed the Reception Committee of the 48th session of the Indian National Congress for the Congress Session which will be held in Bombay during the last week of October next.

The membership of the Reception Committee is open to one and all who accept the object and methods of the Indian National Congress as laid down in Article I of the Congress Constitution (namely, the object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate and peaceful means. 'Swarajya' means Complete Independence.) and at the same time pay at least Rs. 25, being the minimum membership fee.

MEETING ON JULY 15.

The Reception Committee is meeting on July 15 in which only such of the members will be allowed to take part who have complied with the above conditions on or before the July 10.

This meeting is significant in view of the fact that office-bearers, the Executive Committee and the various Sub-Committees will be elected at that meeting. The present office-bearers and the Executive Committee being only provisional will cease to function immediately after the elections take place at the above meeting.

MEMBERSHIP FORM.

The membership forms are available at the Congress House or the following form may be filled in and signed, and sent along with the membership fee:—

I desire to become a member of the Reception Committee of the Forty-eight Session of the Indian National Congress, Bombay, 1934, and herewith pay the membership subscription, Rs. ——— (in words) ———.

My age is over 18 years. I accept the object and methods of the Indian National Congress as laid down in Article 1 of the Congress Constitution.

Rs. ———

Signature

Full name ———

Full Address .....

.....

Age ..... Sex ..... Occupation .....

It is to be noted that those who enrol themselves as Reception Committee members on or before the July 10 shall only have the right to take part in the deliberations of the meeting of the Reception Committee of July 15, whereas, those who enrol later, of course, remain members with right to take part in any subsequent meetings of the Reception Committee and admission to the Congress Pandal.

The people of Bombay who have faithfully and valiantly stood foremost by the premier political institution of the country in the hour of struggle should now muster strong and join the Reception Committee and take part in its deliberations to make the coming session a great success.

CONGRESSMEN AND ELECTIONS

Gandhiji's Reply To Sjt. Tandon's Wire

From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 25

In reply to a telegram from Babu Purushotamdas Tandon regarding the Working Committee resolution expecting Congress workers to send assistance to the Parliamentary Board and whether Congressmen refusing to take part in the elections should remain on Congress executive bodies, Gandhiji, says:

"If Congressmen elect you knowing your views, there is no legal bar against holding office."

CAWNPORE BESTIRS ITSELF AGAIN

Congress Activities Are Revived Once More

CAWNPORE, June 25.

Cawnpore is astir once again with Congress activities. A number of meetings of the Congress Committees of the City, the different Tehsils and the District have already been held. Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena and Messrs. Ganga Sahai Chaube and Beni Singh Avasthi, members of the Cawnpore District Re-organisation Committee, have been touring the whole district for the last fortnight. All the different Tehsil Congress Committees have now been organised. Congress members are being enrolled all over the district in very large numbers, and the elections would be held by August 2 next. Public meetings will be held at Sachendi on June, 26, Chatampore on June 30, Rania on July 1 and in Cahlon on July 2.

The coming visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Cawnpore has given a good impetus to the workers here, and their enthusiasm is at a white heat.—United Press.

"COMMUNAL UNITY LIKELY"

Mr. Sidhwa On Shaukat Ali's Gesture

KARACHI, June 21.

In an interview to the Associated Press Mr. R. K. Sidhva said:—

"I am glad after all the Ranchi resolution on the Communal Award has been ratified at Bombay by the Working Committee in a different language. I have always held the view that unity between the two major communities is a principal factor in our struggle to win Swaraj. No dictation or decision by an outside agency in our domestic affair can bring about our salvation.

Mr. Sidhva said he was therefore very happy to find Maulana Shaukat Ali declaring that he would use all the efforts within his powers to bring about the unity. Maulana Shaukat Ali may have lost hold upon the community as a whole but being a propagandist, once he takes up a cause, I am confident he will determine to see it through. A new chapter therefore in the history of our struggle has been opened by the decision of the Working Committee bringing Maulana Shaukat Ali to our side which is a happy augury.—A. P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

CAWNPORE, June 25.

The following is a gist of the communique issued by the President and Secretary of the Cawnpore City Congress Committee:—

"The All-India Congress Committee meeting at Patna decided to enrol Congress members in as large numbers as possible and to re-organise the various Congress Committeees. These orders are being carried out by the Congress Workers of Cawnpore also. Members are being enrolled in large numbers.

"The citizens of Cawnpore should get themselves enrolled in very large number. The election of the office-bearers will be held on August 2, and so only those who get enrolled on or before July 20 will be allowed to participate in the election.

"Those who wish to get enrolled as members can get themselves enrolled at the Congress Office. The Office has now been shifted to the Tilak Hall from Azad Bhavan. The old Congress volunteers should come to the office and help in the work of the Congress. Books for enrolling Congress members can be had from the Congress Office.—United Press.

Nagpur, June 25—Cholera is raging in the districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. Yeotmal has newly been affected. There were 653 attacks and 437 deaths for the week ending June. 16.—United Press.

'WORKERS' CASE, AMPLY PROVED

Mr. Giri On "Bombay Fact-Finding Report"

NAGPUR, June 25

"Though the Bombay Fact Finding Committee's report has favourably inclined towards the millowners, it has amply proved the workers' case."

This was the main point observed by Mr. Giri, Labour Leader addressing a crowded meeting of the Textile Strikers held in the Town Hall last evening.—United Press.

Empress Mills To Reopen On July 1

NAGPUR, June 25

The "United Press" understands that the Empress Mills which was under lock out since the time the strike began will be re-opened on July, 1.—United Press.

GRIEVANCES OF CAWNPORE SWEEPERS

CAWNPORE, June 25.

The grievances of the Cawnpore Sweepers employed in the Municipality and the Cantonments have been detailed in hand bills distributed here by the Cawnpore Sweepers' Association. These grievances were detailed in the resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the Association when sweepers in very large numbers were present from all over the city.

The chief grievances are bribery and corruption among the jamadars and sanitary inspectors, excessive hours of work, absence of any leave rules, inadequate lack of security of service.

Copies of these grievances are stated to have been forwarded to the Local Government, the members of the U. P. Legislative Council and members of the local Boards, to get them redressed.—United Press.

Preparing For Bhusaval Rly. Workers' Conference

(From A Correspondent)

BHUSAWAL, June 24.

An informal meeting of prominent G. I. P. Rly. workers was held on Saturday night to make arrangements for the ensuing G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference to be held on the 30th June and 1st of July.

Mr. D. L. Risbud is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. D. L. Pathak, Mr. G. R. Inamdar and Mr. Abdul Razak are touring various Railway Stations in the Bhusaval Division. Funds are also being collected and propaganda meetings held.

WHAT, IF C. D. M. IS CALLED OFF?

Ban On Kothari Not To Be Withdrawn Says Agent

WADHWAN (CAMP), June 25.

Mr. Manilal Kothari had sent a wire on May 25 to the Agent to the Governor-General of Western India States, requesting for the withdrawal of exclusion order against him in view of the fact that the Civil Disobedience Movement was formally withdrawn.

But Mr. Kothari has now received a reply stating that the Honourable Agent of the Governor-General is not prepared to withdraw the exclusion order dated January 20, 1932, passed against him.—United Press.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, June 23

A special convocation of the Muslim University, Aligarh, will be held on Monday, July 9, at 10 a m in the Rampur Hamid Hall.

Nawab Ismail Khan Sahib, the Acting Vice-Chancellor is expected to return to Aligarh on June 22.

Owing to delay in the publication of several University and Board results, the Aftab Hall Council has extended the date of admission to June 30.

KARACHI CURRENCY OFFICE THEFT

KARACHI, June 25.

Currency notes valued at Rs. 61,000 are reported to be missing from the Currency Office at Karachi. The matter has been reported to the police who are making vigorous investigation.—Associated Special.

The Queen of the Netherlands has arrived in Switzerland where she will spend her holidays.

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